THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 61 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1944 | ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands; FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

American Navy Shells Paramushiro; Allies Restore Positions at Nettuno; U. S. Oil Deal Launches New Policy

Air and naval units bombard home island of Japan—Russians entrap 50,000 more Nazis and fire Helsingfors from air.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

American naval vessels pushed to within five miles of Paramushiro Island, regarded as Japanese home territory, and shelled enemy installations on the south and east coasts of the island.

Allied forces at the Nettuno bridgehead in Italy, having yielded some ground before heavy German attacks, appeared to have regained their original positions.

The headlong Russian advance entered the suburbs of Narva, eight miles within Estonia, pushed beyond Rovno and Lutsk in old Poland—both of which were captured over the week end—and trapped aboue 50,000 Germans aroung Nikopol on the Dnieper.

In the Marshalls, Admiral Nimitz said American occupation of the large Kwajalein atoll was "nearly complete."

American and British bombers continued their daily onslaught on targets in North France and Western Germany, including a new Mosquito raid on Berlin, while Russian bombers demolished 200 buildings in a heavy raid on Helsingfors aimed to force the Finns out of the war.

The attack on Paramushiro, which was accompanied by air bombings, though announced by the United States Navy today, took place Feb. 4. It appears to have taken the Japanese completely by surprise. The naval units sustained no damage and all the planes returned. The Japanese fleet still remained to be tempted out, presumably thinking that the [illegible] miles [illegible] Paramush[illegible] to Tokyo an adequate margin of safety for the moment.

The setback in Italy had been brought about by the sudden appearance of four German divisions, including a crack SS brigade and a division brought in from South France. The German force broke through the perimeter of the Allied three miles west of Cisterna on the Appian Way.

The Allies were therefore compelled to swing suddenly from the offensive to a hard-pressed defensive. This necessitated a certain amount of withdrawal. Latest dispatches seemed to indicate that the line had been restored.

In Russia the spectacular advance continued. With extraordinary rapidity, General Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army, following on the heels of last week's move by Generals Konev and Vatutin that trapped about 100,000 Germans around Cherkasy, pushed forward over the week end and trapped another 50,000 or so Germans at the extreme eastern end of the great Dnieper salient. These last five divisions are on the Dnieper near Nikopol, a mining center 50 miles east of the great heavy-industries city of Krivoi Rog. Both groups of surrounded Germans were being relentlessly battered from all sides in order to force a surrender.

Toward the center of this 1,200-mile front, 420 miles west of Krivoi Rog, the Russians, having captured the two cities of Rovno and Lutsk over the week end, continued to press forward. They now are only 45 miles from the point where Hitler first began his invasion.

In the Marshalls, Kwajalein islet at the south of the atoll where one landing was made is almost entirely in American hands, while already Seabees are hard at work on the captured territory preparing the airfields for immediate Allied use.

Meanwhile, United States heavy bombers ranged out to the French invasion coast, close on the heels of an RAF Mosquito attack on Berlin and Western Germany. This makes the ninth major operation for the United States raiders in 10 days and constitutes a record for heavy-bombing operations.

Paramushiro:

United States warships bombarded Japan at home for the first time Feb. 4 and caught the enemy by surprise, a delayed dispatch announced.

A bombardment lasting 20 min-

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Lower Voting Age Sought; 100 Executed in Warsaw; AAF Graduated 165,000

The World's Day—February 7, 1944

Bay State: Move to Lower Voting Age to 18

A Legislative amendment to the State Constitution lowering the legal age for voting in Massachusetts from 21 to 18 years was filed today with the Clerk of the Massachusetts Senate by State Senator Charles V. Hogan (D) of Lynn.

Raymond S. Wilkins of Winchester, newly appointed Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, was inducted today at the court's full bench session, Chief Justice Fred T. Field presided at the brief ceremonies.

New Chinese Consul at Boston is Kung-shou Wang, third secretary of Chinese Embassy at Washington and nephew of C. T. Wang, former Ambassador to the United States, it was disclosed today. He was formerly Consul General at Chicago.

War Bond sales soared another $900,000 in a 24-hour period in New Hampshire to bring the drive to $34,800,000, or 84.8 per cent of the State's quota, the War Finance Committee announced today. The figure covered sales up to Saturday night.

In Europe: Nazis Execute 100 Hostages in Warsaw

In reprisal for the killing of six Germans in Warsaw, including the Nazi Commandant, Maj. Gen. Kutschera, 100 hostages were executed and a heavy fine imposed on the city, the Underground Polish Radio, Swit, reports. The Polish Telegraph Agency reports that 177 hostages were shot in Warsaw within two weeks in October.

French patriots were urged by the British Radio to rise against their oppressors, join guerrilla bands, engage in strikes, or commit acts of sabotage. The BBC claimed to be relaying this appeal from the leader of the Haute Savoie patriots. There was nothing to indicate, however, whether the call was a prelude to invasion or merely another move in the war of nerves.

In retaliation for an attack against three German soldiers at Lyons on Jan. 14, the Nazis picked 22 Frenchmen at random and shot them, according to a frontier dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne.

The French National Committee announces that the first of its purge trials will begin on Feb. 14, when eleven former internment camp officers will face charges ranging from assault to murder.

Escape of Luigi Federzoni, former Fascist Grand Council member who was sentenced to execution by the puppet Fascist authorities in Northern Italy, has been reported by the Hungarian Telegraph Bureau.

A plan to enlist former officers of the Fascist militia into the Italian police force to guard bridges, roads and other military objectives behind the Allied lines has been halted by the Allied authorities.

Washington: AAF Graduated 165.000 in 1944

The Army Air Forces met its assignment to "Keep 'Em Flying" by graduating 165,000 men from its training command last year, a House Military Aviation subcommittee disclosed. Since 1939, the AAF has trained 100,799 pilots, 20,086 bombardiers, 18,805 navigators, 107,218 flexible gunners, and 555,891 ground and air-combat crew technicians.

Reserve stocks of bituminous coal comprise less than a 30-day national supply, it was reported by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior. The 56,692,000 tons in stock on Jan. 1 was the smallest pile since April of 1940, he said.

Bernard M. Baruch, Presidential adviser, has accepted an invitation to act as an adviser to the new House Postwar Planning Committee, it was announced at the conclusion of the Committee's first meeting.

National: Ford Workers Back at Edgewater, N. J.

Three thousand employees of the Ford Motor Company at Edgewater, N. J., who walked out Saturday in what a Company spokesman called a "spontaneous strike," returned to work. The status of two test drivers, about whom a union dispute has centered, is undetermined.

The Socialist Party will hold its national convention at Reading, Pa., on June 2 to 4, it was announced by the Party's Pennsylvania Executive Committee. J. Henry Stump, serving his third term as Reading's Mayor, was indorsed as the Party's candidate for the Senate seat now held by Republican James J. Davis.

Bearing a name made famous in the Revolutionary War, the Aircraft Carrier Ticonderoga was launched at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Yard, Newport News, Va. Sixth carrier of the Essex class launched there since the nation declared war, it was sponsored by Stephanie Sarah Pell, granddaughter of Stephen H. P. Pell, through whose efforts Fort Ticonderoga was restored to its original status.

Orient: Tojo Warns Diet War at Turning Point

Premier Hideki Tojo warned the Japanese Diet that the war has now reached a point where the fate of the Greater East Asia sphere "and the rise and fall of Imperial Japan will be decided."

Japan, through its Board of Information, charged American atrocities against Japanese prisoners in a statement, broadcast by Berlin Radio and apparently intended to counteract Allied disclosure of Japanese brutalities. [First Page, Second Section.]

The Berlin Radio broadcast a dispatch from Tokyo stating that the Swiss Minister to Japan has handed the Japanese Government a note from the United States protesting the treatment of American war prisoners.

Green: No Excuse for Strikes

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7 (AP)—With the lives of our fighting men at stake and victory hanging in the balance, there cannot be any justification or excuse for any strike or stoppage of work, William Green, American Federation of Labor President, today told delegates to the International Boilermakers' Union convention.

"At this moment," Mr. Green said, "vast military movements are in progress and even greater drives are in preparation. Millions of American boys will be called upon to risk their lives in action against the enemy. Our soldiers, sailors, and marines will fight courageously, unyieldingly, and incessantly. The workers of America must work in the same spirit."

"No matter how unjust conditions may become, no matter how sharp any aggravation may be, the members of the American Federation of Labor should realize that they must stay on the job and keep producing to the limit of their ability until final victory is won."

The labor leader said the national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. have made a 100 per cent perfect record in fulfilling their no-strike pledge to the Government. He called upon local unions to match that record.

Voicing opposition to the contemplated labor conscription act, Mr. Green said the bill, in the judgment of the A. F. of L. would not add a single bullet to the nation's war production totals, adding:

"On the contrary, we firmly believe that the substitution of involuntary servitude for voluntary co-operation might so confuse the production program and so upset labor morale as to retard production and set back the entire war effort.

"Because it will not increase war production, because it will not solve manpower problems, because it will not prevent strikes and because it may seriously embarrass the nation's war effort, the American Federation of Labor will resist with all its power the attempt being made to enact a national service act."

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Snow

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

48-Hour Week Affects 30,000 In Boston Area

WMC official says ruling will not alter status of great majority of war plants in region.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Greater Boston's 48-hour week is expected principally to get more work out of employees in a fraction of the local war plants that are still on 40 hours and up, but not yet on 48.

The longer work-week order, which is scheduled to go into effect March 6, will not cause any significant layoffs of workers, it is anticipated.

This has been the experience of other New England cities with the 48-hour week installed by the War Manpower Commission, officials said today, and they looked for similar results to follow locally.

The order covers 35 industries listed as essential and 14 as locally needed. It touches no retail or wholesale distribution.

Five-sixths of the war manufacturing establishments in this area are already on 48 hours or more, it is estimated. The new order will mean nothing to them. Some are working 60 hours.

Are a Minor Group

Plants that will be reached by the new requirement are a minor group that might be called supporting industries and are essential to the war effort. They are not sizable in number in relation to the total of war plants in this area. Neither are they big concerns.

"Ten to 15 per cent of the war plants in this area are not on the 48-hour week," Leon J. Kowal, Boston Area Director of the WMC, said today. "In a number of others only part of the plant is on 48 hours and many employees are working shorter week.

"In both types of plant taken together, there are 30,000 to 50,000 workers in this area who will be affected by the 48-hour week order.

"It is designed to keep the labor situation in this area from becoming more critical. One of its best eects will be to cancel orders for new workers from plants that have not been on the 48-hour week and to make them use teh workers they have more fully. This will cut down their demand, and it is the demand that is creating the emergency."

New Program Expected

Mr. Kowal added that he expected adoption of a new WMC stabilization program for this area by the end of this week. The present program governing the basis on which a war worker may bo to another job allows transfers when a worker is not being used at his highest skill, when he is working part time, when there is personal hardship, when the distance is too great from his home to the job, etc. Mr. Kowal said the new program in general would tighten up the situation and make

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Ickes says PRC plan in Middle East seeks to promote interests of private industry.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Over cries of "imperialism" and "socialism from other oil companies, the United States Government has entered into partnership with two private American oil firms for development of rich oil resources of the Middle East.

The new departure in the nation's foreign economic policy, veering sharply from traditional American tendency to avoid direct Government participation in foreign business came to light in Petroleum Administer Harold L. Ickes' week-end announcement that the Petroleum Reserves Corporation will construct a pipe line for transportation of petroleum products from the Persian Gulf area to a point on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean.

The agreement entered into by the Petroleum Reserves Corporation with the Arabian-American Oil Company, jointly owned by Standard Oil of California and the Texas Company, and the Gulf Exploration Company, owned by the Gulf Oil Corporation, was immediately attacked by Senator E. H. Moore (R) of Oklahoma, independent oil producer, "I am appalled," said the Senator, "that any American oil company, or any group of companies, would commit themselves to such a program."

Senator Moore is co-author with Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, of a Senate resolution calling for dissolution of the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, formed last summer to encourage petroleum development.

Details Made Public

Much of the PRC's operation to date has been behind closed doors, but Mr. Ickes, its President, made public complete details of the agreement it has now entered into with the foreign subsidiaries of the three American oil companies.

He described the entrance of the United States Government into foreign fields, heretofore reserved for private companies, as necessary to offset, in a measure, "the dwindling oil reserves of the United States."

"The known reserves in this country," Mr. Ickes declared, "are estimated to be adequate for this nation's needs for only a relatively few years." "It is true," he added, "that there may be inventions or improvements in technology which will result in the discovery of new reserves, or, indeed, in the development of new sources of energy.

"But," he said, "it would be im-

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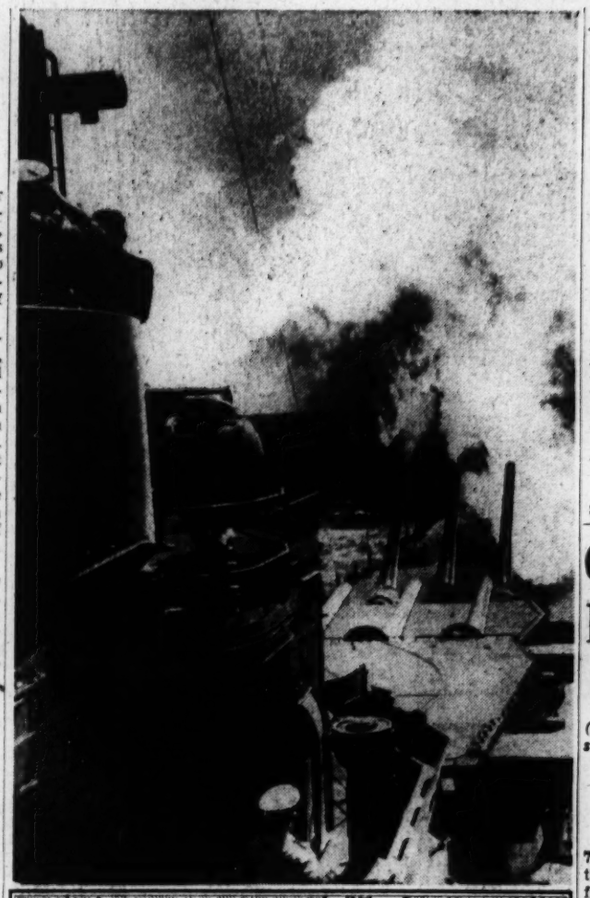

Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Big Guns of U. S. Navy Speak

Upper: Big guns of United States warship go off. Lower: Position of Paramushiro, which has been bombed by United States surface naval units, shows that the United States Navy is gradually edging closer to Tokyo itself.

Moscow Hint to Poles Asks Pro-Soviet Regime

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Russia strongly intimated today that she is planning to give her official blessing to the establishment of a new Polish state independent of the exile Government in London as a basis for settling vexing Polish territorial problems in her own way.

This development coincided with a bitter Soviet verbal attack on Bulgaria and a sharp air raid on the Finnish capital of Helsingfors—events which were generally interpreted here as warnings to those two countries to sever their connections with Germany.

The hint of Russia's intentions toward Poland came in a Moscow broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor here declaring that as Red Army troops drive out the German invaders "a new democratic Poland will arise and all conditions for friendly co-operation of the Ukrainian and Polish peoples will be created."

The broadcast added that the establishment of a separate foreign

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Absenteeism to Avoid Taxes Called Fallacious Work Policy

New England war production is being threatened and war workers are unwittingly reducing their net incomes—after taxes—by absenteeism to avoid getting into higher withholding tax brackets through overtime pay, the Regional Office of the War Production Board warned today.

Urging employers in critical war plants to undertake educational steps to show workers the futility of their "mistaken idea," the Board disclosed that many war workers are remaining out Saturdays or quitting early in the day to avoid earning wages that would place them in the higher withholding tax brackets. The Board labeled the "imagined tax penalty" a "false fear" on the part of the workers.

Frederick Bowes, Jr., New England regional manager of WPB's "War Production Drive," today urged labor-management production committees in war plants to launch an immediate and aggressive educational drive to explain that "a slightly smaller weekly take-home pay as a possible result of coming into a higher weekly withholding tax bracket is anything but a penalty for the worker, since he will always have higher net earnings at the end of his tax year than if he failed to work out a full or overtime weekly work schedule."

Not Financial Penalty

Some workers have the idea that they are being financially penalized when they work full or overtime weekly schedules that sometimes throw their weekly earnings into higher withholding tax brackets, he pointed out. This attitude is a potential "serious threat to New England labor's fine production record and to the very fighting strength of our armed forces," he said.

When a man works full time and overtime, so that his earnings move up into higher withholding tax brackets, weekly tax credits are accumulating, it was explained by Mr. Bowes. It is even possible, he added, "for workers who work themselves into higher weekly tax withholding brackets to accumulate for themselves

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Famine Relief in Kwangtung Expedited

Associated Press

Return to Home Soil

A Chinese grandfather and grandson, only surviving members of one family, rest along a roadside on the way to their home village after the Japanese were routed from the Changteh region. This is an official Chinese Ministry of Information photo.

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 4, Delayed—"No words can adequately describe the grave consequences of the war in the relatively small coastal regions of Kwangtung Province, where last year more than a million persons succumbed to starvation.

"This year equally large numbers appear faced with the same fate.

"Yet it is equally impossible to describe the truly admirable patience with which the Chinese people in those areas are bearing up under almost unprecedented misfortune."

Thus a young American businessman, George E. Adams, of Maplewood, N. J., volunter member of the mixed American-British-Canadian "Kwangtung International Relief Committee," described the famine situation in Kwangtung. He was visiting Chungking after more than a year's devoted work in China's worst suffering war area.

Last year the calamity caused by crop failures in Honan Province in Northwest China received world-wide publicity. But relatively little was known about the mainly "Japanese-made" famine

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German Fliers In Hit-and-Run Raids in Italy

(Third of a series of eyewitness stories on the bridgeheads in Italy)

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, Feb. 7—Leaving Anzio and Nettuno for the front line less than 20 miles from Rome "as the crow flies" one has a sense of moving toward safety. So far as the sky attack is concerned that is exactly what happens.

The Luftwaffe is flying inoffensively over the perimeter of the Allied bridgehead in a persistent attempt to bomb the little ports, the waterside generally and shipping riding continually in the harbor or further offshore.

The Luftwaffe's immediate concern here is to try to impede the Allies from building up their front. There were some heavy night raids, but the day attacks have been hit-and-run affairs, remarkable more for the noise of intense antiaircraft fire than anything else.

Run Gantlet of Steel

Like the shells from German heavy guns inland, the bombs customarily fell harmlessly in the water, and the Nazi fighter bombers, dropping them, run the gantlet of flying steel as briefly as possible before they streak off, with Spitfires chasing them.

That is, unless Allied fighters intercept them and head them off on the way in. Some German bombers have been dropping big radio-controlled bombs.

Scores of guns were blazing away, the sky was dotted with shellbursts and fragments were raining down as we drove off into the countryside toward Cecchina.

There the Germans concentrated troops as soon as they heard the news of the landings, for this village is a key point on the direct road from Anzio to Rome—via Anziatta.

This highway, with little copses on both sides along some stretches of it, runs across a flat marshy country intersected by little streams.

Under German Fire

Tanks brought up along the road by night can find cover under the trees, but can't deploy for attack across the smiling landscape of green and gold in the bright sunshine.

So by day there is little evidence

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Coventry Creeds United by Bombs

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—In an unprecedented move, Coventry's famous bomb-wrecked cathedral will be replaced by a "people's cathedral" in which free churches will join the Anglican congregation and the central altar of the early Christian era will be restored, it was announced today.

The new structure, to be erected immediately after the war, will include a Christian service center "for the whole community in full partnership with the free churches," the announcement said. The center will be connected with the Anglican cathedral proper by a "special chapel of unity" belonging to both.

An endowment fund is planned to staff both the cathedral and the center.

Dr. N. V. Gorton, Bishop of Coventry, said it was aimed to make a place for the "flood of strangers which the war has brought to Coventry, 80 per cent of whom are without church membership."

Razing of 545 Buildings Planned in Tobin Budget

Tearing down of 545 condemned buildings in Boston is provided for in the $44,900,797 budget submitted to the City Council today by Mayor Tobin.

Although the requested appropriation of $125,000 for the building wrecking program is only a small part of the budget, James F. Mooney, Boston Building Commissioner, explained it was of particular importance in that this year is the first in which such a substantial wrecking program has been sought.

While the Mayor explained in his annual message today that the budget recommendations for 1944 must reflect a continuance of wartime conditions observers in the Council Chamber look for some sharp disagreements, especially in view of the City's somewhat shaky financial condition.

Economy Urged

A policy of strict economy in city government was urged by Councillor Michael P. Feeney, of Hyde Park, for 1944, following Mayor Tobin's budget presentation.

"Today's budget message clearly indicates that a policy of economy is not to be adopted in 1944," the Councillor said. He added that the Council must "reduce this budget and compel such action."

Pointing out that while two-thirds of the cities of Massachusetts found ways to reduce local taxes in 1943, Boston had a tax rate of $41—the highest in history. "I anticipate," the Councilor said, "that the modest wartime wage increases given city employees will be cited as one of the reasons for continued high cost in the operations of the various divisions in the city government. If this alibi is offered it will be largely without foundation in fact."

The difference between today's budget and the money actually spent last year represents an increase of $143,117. Last year the City spent a total of $44,757,680.46 after special new allowances boosted the original budget of $43,022,083. Mayor Tobin asked the Council to approve the total appropriation today of $44,900,797.

Mayor Tobin recommended sharp cuts in the fire and police department budgets as well as for the public welfare department.

One of the largest proposed savings in the budget relates to civilian defense activities. Last year $194,800 was appropriated for civilian defense but the Mayor recommended no appropriation for 1944 because the Committee on Public Safety still had $80,000 left from last year's appropriations.

Asking for increases of $209,069.43 and $392,654.98 for items listed in the budget as personal service and contractual services the Mayor said, in explanation, that higher salary levels in order to avoid impairment of "our professional and technical staffs, particularly in relation to our hospitals and institutions, have become mandatory."

The Mayor also pointed out that a substantial addition must be provided in the Election Department for Presidential primary, State primary, and the election. He added that increased inspection requirements made necessary by the new building laws have meant increasing the personnel in the building Department.

Largest Increase

Largest single increase in the group for Contractual Services is attributable to the increased costs of the contracts for ash and garbage removal and disposal, the Mayor told the Council. Approval by the War Labor Board of increases of 20 cents an hour in pay for employees of private contractors engaged in this work has resulted in increased contract prices, he said.

Under the category of special appropriations of las year $500,000 was appropriated for snow removal. The Mayor recommended the same amount this year.

Under "special items" Mayor Tobin has asked for $8,095,615.67 compared with appropriations last year of $8,206,732.17, or a decrease of $111,116.50. Included in the special items group are pensions, old-age assistance, soldiers' relief, various types of public welfare, and workmen's compensation.

Little Tots Take Over at Fort Devens

By a Staff Photographer

U. S. O. Opens Day Nursery at Ayer, Mass., for Children of Drafted Fathers

With from 4,000 to 6,000 mothers and children gathering in Ayer, Mass., every Sunday to visit husbands and fathers in near-by Fort Devens, the USO has had a new problem to contend with, that of caring for the little tots. Celebrating its third anniversary yesterday in a most practical way, the USO opened up a day nursery, staffed by trained volunteers from the Ruggles Street Nursery, Boston. Here the little ones may be "parked" while mother hunts up daddy for the grand reunion. No. 1—Mme. Mimi Benzell, star of the musical hit, "Rosalinda," now playing in Boston, who entertained at the formal opening of the day nursery, is shown entertaining some of the youngsters with funny drawings. No. 2—Greatly refreshed after a nice nap, Baby Paulette Hemond, aged five months, is ready to greet her Daddy, Private Leo Hemond, formerly of Pawtucket, R. I., shown here with Mrs. Hemond. No. 3—A happy armful. Private Richard J. Sullivan, formerly of Worcester, holds Sheila, age three, and Baby Richard, Jr., during his five-hour leave from camp. No. 4—Tired after a long three-day train ride from Columbia, Mo., Marylin Grissum, age three, was given a warm bath and had a refreshing nap, awakening to find her Daddy, Private Robert Grissum, there with Mother to greet her.

48-Hour Week Affects 30,000 in Boston Area

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it more difficult for a worker to move from one job to another.

The shortage of workers for war plants in the Greater Boston area is estimated today at a minimum of 5,000. This many, it is reported, could be put to work in essential industry here right now.

The need is mostly for men. But there is also a very heavy demand for women that is not being entirely met.

Little bearing on the placing of Boston in Group II of the WMC's classing of cities according to their labor status is seen in the 48-hour order.

At this time there is no indication that the effect of the 48-hour week would be sufficient to change Boston's current listing in Group II, it is said.

The 48-hour week was recommended by the Boston Area Labor-Management Committee of the War Manpower Commission and announced by Mr. Kowal. The plan was approved by Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the WMC.

Places Not Applicable

The 48-hour week does not apply to (a) any establishment or place of employment in which less than eight workers are regularly employed; (b) any establishment or place of employment principally engaged in agriculture; (c) persons in the employ of any State or political sub-division thereof, any foreign govenment, legislative or judicial branch of the Federal Government or any instrumentality of any one of the foregoing; (d) youths under the age of 16; (e) individuals who on account of other employment, household responsibilities or physical limitations are not available for full-time work.

Exceptions to the 48-hour regulation may be granted upon application by the Area Manpower Director in the following cases: (a) Where a work week of 48 hours would be impracticable in view of the nature of the operations; (b) would not contribute to the reduction of labor requirements; (c) would conflict with any Federal, State or local law or regulation limiting hours of work.

In such cases a work week of the greatest number of hours feasible (less than 48) shall be established.

Applications for such exceptions can be made at the nearest local United States Employment Office. These appeals will be reviewed and passed on by the Labor-Management Committee of the WMC.

The 35 essential activities named by the WMC cover the following: (1) production of aircraft and parts (2) production of ships, boats and parts; (3) production of ordnance and accessories (4) production of ammunition; (5) agriculture and commercial fishing; (6) processing of food; (7) forestry, logging and lumbering; (8) construction; (9) coal mining; (10) metal mining; (11) nonmetallic mining and processing and quarrying; (12) smelting, refining and rolling of metal; (13) production of metal shapes and forgings; (14) finishing of metal products; (15) production of industrial and agricultural equipment; (16) production of machinery; (17) production of chemicals and allied products and essential derivatives thereof; (18) production of rubber products; (19) production of leather products; (20) production of textiles; (21) production of apparel; (22) production of stone, clay and glass products; (23) production of petroleum, natural gas and petroleum and coal products; (24) production of finished lumber products; (25) production of transportation equipment; (26) transportation services; (27) production of materials for packing and shipping products; (28) production of communication equipment; (29) communication services; (30) heating, power, water supply and illuminating services; (31) repair services; (32) health and welfare services; (33) educational services; (34) governmental services; (35) technical, scientific and management services.

Basis of Essentiality

While the foregoing activities have been designed by the WMC as essential, this does not necessarily mean that all establishments engaged in any such activity are essential. This decision is made by the WMC on an individual basis and according to certain criteria.

In addition to the essential industries embraced in the 48-hour week order as essential are 14 activities which have been named here as "locally needed." This group consists to date of:

Somerset and Victoria Hotels; dry cleaning; distribution of milk and milk products; retail fuel oil distribution; distributing and servicing of surgical instruments and supplies; collection and removal of ashes, refuse and garbage; retail solid fuel distribution; restaurants in military establishments and war plants; laundries; restaurants; wholesale and retail distribution of food; manufacture of cement and cinder blocks; manufacture of clay bricks; outdoor advertising.

Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, commented that he did not think the 48-hour week necessary because he felt greater results might be obtained through other means. For example, a good deal rould be arcomplished by a sustained effort to reduce labor turnover in war plants.

Mustering-Out Pay Directions Announced for Discharged Veterans

Under Army and Navy procedures announced today for discharged veterans to receive mustering-out pay, former Army officers and enlisted men who entered service from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire or Maine should apply to the Army Finance Office, Chamber of Commerce Building, 80 Federal Street, Boston.

Former enlisted men in the Navy and Coast Guard should write to Field Branch, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Cleveland, Ohio, it was announced.

Enlisted and officer veterans of the Marine Corps should write to Commandant of the Marine Corps, Washington, it was pointed out.

Former Navy officers apply to the Bureau of Naval Personnel in Washington; and former Coast Guard officers, to the C. G. headquarters, Washington.

Former Army officers and enlisted men who entered service from Connecticut write to the Army Finance Office, Court Square Building, 2 Lafayette Street, New York; and those from Vermont, to the Army Finance Office, Schenectady, N. Y., it was added.

Those discharged after signing of the bill receive their pay without application, it was recalled.

A man released to the approval of the law must (1) submit a certificate of discharge or service, (2) submit an informal type of certified application stating: his name and address; service number, serial number or file number; that he was not discharged to accept employment without service outside the United States; that he is not now on active duty; that he has not made any other application for mustering-out pay; the State in which he lived when inducted, and whether he has had foreign service.

No application forms will be distributed by the Army or Navy, it was explained.

U. S. Park Area Large

The National Park System of the United States including recreational areas, monuments and cemeteries as well as parks—now totals 21,613,543 acres.

15TH ANNUAL EXHIBIT
Antique Valentines
From the Collection of
Edith W. Fisher
at the Original Thread and Needle Shop
Room 1, 673 Boylston Street, Boston
10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
February 7 to 11 inclusive
"All the World Loves a Lover"

Slattery quality year-round favorite
IMPORTED HARRIS TWEED
London weatherproof coat in rich 100% new wool
39.95
Everlasting wear, health-protecting warmth and good looks woven right into the hand loomed imported fabrics. Made in America for Slattery's by men's tailors. Thoroughly Cravenetted, warmly interlined, to be worn in all weathers. Grey, oxford, blue, green or brown herringbone weave, sizes 12 to 20. Coat shop, 5th floor, Boston, Brookline, Wellesley.
Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common

Saltonstall Still Silent On Senator Issue

Parrying questions by State House newsmen, Governor Saltonstall today failed to give any inkling as to what action he would take regarding the United States Senate vacancy caused by the resignation of Major Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., who has entered active service in the army.

"I hope to reach a decision this week on that appointment," was the only statement the Governor would make.

Asked if he had an appointment today with Sinclair Weeks, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee who has been mentioned as a possible appointee, the Governor replied that he had no engagement with Mr. Weeks.

A further query as to whether he planned to see Mr. Weeks within the next few days brought the reply, "I see Mr. Weeks from time to time anyway."

After a conference with the Governor, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill said the Governor would make his decision by Friday. Earlier it had been announced that Governor Saltonstall would have a statement to make on Wednesday.

State House observers, however, questioned whether the Governor would wait so long to fill the vacancy. With a number of important legislative matters now before Congress, they point out, the State is entitled to full representation in the Senate, which it is not now receiving.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook said the Governor has exclusive appointive powers in the matter of choosing a United States Senator, and that his action does not require the confirmation or approval of the Executive Council.

The State law providing for the appointment of Senators will be used for only the second time since its enactment in 1922, when Governor Cox named the late William M. Butler to succeed Major Lodge's grandfather, Henry Cabot Lodge.

Road Maintenance Gets $1,783,720

A highway maintenance program for small towns, totaling $1,783,720, was approved today for the year 1944 by the State Board of Public Works Commissioners, under provisions of Chapter 81 or the General Laws.

Of this sum the State will contribute $1,143,750 and 180 participating towns will pay $639,870.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER
CHA. 0313 BOSTON

Children Now Romp and Rest In U. S. O. Nursery at Devens

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

AYER, Mass., Feb. 7—Drafting of fathers has dumped a new problem into the lap of the U. S. O.—the care of soldiers' children.

Celebrating its third anniversary here yesterday in a most practical way, the Ayer U. S. O.—just outside Fort Devens—has opened up a nursery. For weeks, its officials have seen from 4,000 to 6,000 mothers and children pour into town every Sunday in the hopes of seeing husbands and fathers for a few precious hours.

By bus, train, and private cars they come, filling the waiting rooms and overflowing into every nook and corner. Then comes the long hours of waiting until Daddy can be located. Perhaps duty may hold him at camp, and he may not show up at all. But, in any event, there's usually considerable delay—and much peering and craning of necks.

Plans for Nursery

It's no wonder, sometimes, with all the crowds of hustling grown-ups about, that the little tots become restless and fretful, even boisterous. Quiet naps have been out of the question. Even a proper place for a little lunch—usually counted on to keep a youngster quiet for a little while—was difficult to find.

Sensing these difficulties for tired, patient mothers, Harry Clark, Director of the Ayer U. S. O., set about plans for a nursery. Right now, the wholly inadequate quarters can accommodate only about 30 little tots up to the age of four years. But, even this is a big help.

Generous residents of Ayer took a hand in furnishing the quarters on an upper floor of the U. S. O. building. A textile manufacturer donated sheets and blankets. Several of Boston's large furniture stores contributed cribs, play pens, high chairs, tiny tables and rockers, rocking horses, kiddie cars, and other playthings so dear to the hearts of children. There are picture books and toys. And a milk company has helped reorganize the snack bar to carry milk and crackers.

Children Take Over

Under the supervision of Mrs. H. C. Pierce and Mrs. Ralph Warshaw, alumnae of the Ruggles Street Nursery, Boston, the nursery will be staffed by volunteer assistants from the Boston Committee on Public Safety, and a number of Girl Scouts. Head of the nursery is Mrs. Henry F. Astralund, of Ruggles Street School. Assisting on the Committee are Mrs. Betsy Miller, and Mrs. Frank Partridge.

Although announcement of the opening of the new nursery was the occasion for formal exercises, the children for whom it was intended dedicated the new quarters yesterday by simply taking them over.

Two little tots—of eight months and three years, respectively—had made the three-day rail journey all the way from Columbia, Missouri, to be near their Daddy. But, on arrival, they just dropped off to sleep between the snowy white sheets of their cribs—too weary to notice.

Others, wider awake, soon were astride the rocking horses and the kiddie cars, happy in a new place to play until their Daddies showed up and took them in their arms. Crackers and milk went pretty good, too, for many a hungry child.

Highlighting the formal festivities, Mme. Mimi Benzell, appearing currently in the musical hit, Rosalinda, at the Shubert Theater, not only sung for the grownups, but drew funny pictures for the youngsters in the nursery. The Fort Devens Band entertained with several selections and Robert T. P. Storer, Chairman of the State Committee for the U. S. O., told of the plans for carrying out the new nursery project—probably the first U. S. O.-run nursery in the country.

175,000 to Get Wage Increases

Four wage orders setting a 40-cent minimum hourly wage in industries employing nearly 2,500,000 workers became effective today under Federal decrees. An estimated 175,000 will receive direct wage increases under the orders.

Leo A. Gleason, Regional Director of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division, United States Department of Labor, said the affected industrial groups are construction, chemical, petroleum and coal products and allied manufacturing, wholesaling, warehousing and other distribution industries, and logging, lumber and timber and related products.

Also affected under the wage orders will be employees engaged in interstate commerce and in the production of goods for interstate commerce, and those necessary to the production of such goods, including clerical, maintenance, shipping, and selling occupations.

Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

Miss Alfrieda M. Mosher, Cultivation Secretary of the International Institute of Boston, and Editor of the International Beacon, will speak on "Russia" at the Round Table Meeting of the Field and Forest Club at 7:30 p. m. in the Club Headquarters, 3 Joy Street.

Tuesday

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Brocades and Prints" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Madeleine Savaria, soprano, Hazel Hallett, pianist, and William Achilles, accompanist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 00
Radio Timetable: Page 00

Absenteeism To Avoid Taxes Seen Needless

Continued from Page 1

enough tax credits so as to approach March 15 with far less tax to pay—or no tax at all to pay—and, in some cases they can even receive substantial tax refunds."

What 10 Minutes Did

But in any case, he said, "failure to work full time for fear of an imagined tax penalty is a wholly false fear which will inflict two real penalties—one on the worker's own annual income, the other on the armed forces whose fighting strength depends now more than ever on full-time effort in the many critical categories of production for imminent invasions and future battles.

"Once labor and management team up to explain this, the problem solves itself, as proved by the fact that one Worcester County war plant reduced the number of absences on Saturday mornings from an average of 74 to 12 when the workers were given the full story in a 10-minute rally.

"In another case in Boston some misinformed workers engaged in critical production for the Navy were quitting early in the day just in time to keep from earning wages that would put them in higher tax brackets. A second case in Boston was nipped in the bud when the plant's union officers and shop stewards joined the management to carry the story out to every worker in the shop as part of a labor-management committee attack on poor attendance.

"In the Providence area we found an instance in which workers were passing up important overtime work because of this same misunderstanding."

Postal Zone Number On Tax Forms Urged

Inserting of postal delivery zone numbers in all State and Federal income tax forms wherever an address is required to be shown, is urged by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly. "This will considerably aid tax officials in sending out future tax forms and will materially assist postal men who are required to deliver millions of these forms," he said.

Those who file their returns by mail are urged to use the postal number in addressing the envelope, particularly as much of this type of mail will contain payments as well as the returns. The State returns that are filed by mail should be addressed to Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Income Tax Division, 40 Court Street, Boston 8, Mass., and the Federal returns to Collector of Internal Revenue, 141 Milk Street, Boston 9, Mass., he said.

Roll Call Data on Soldier Bills

New England Votes in Congress

Numerous roll calls on the soldiers vote issues were features of Congressional sessions during the past week. Votes of New England Senators and Representatives on various roll calls follow:

The House

On a motion to bar roll-call vote on the Worley Federal ballot bill (adopted 233 to 160):

Yeas

Bates, Clason, Goodwin, Herter, Holmes, Martin, Rogers, Treadway and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts; Compton, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Connecticut; Fellows, Hale and Smith of Maine; Morrow and Stearns of New Hampshire; Plumley of Vermont.

Nays

Curley, Lane, McCormack and Philbin of Massachusetts; Pogarty and Porand of Rhode Island.

Not Voting

Gifford of Massachusetts; Luce of Connecticut.

On passage of the Eastland-Ranking "states rights" soldiers vote bill (adopted 328 to 69):

Yeas

Bates, Clason, Curley, Goodwin, Herter, Holmes, Lane, Martin, Philbin, Rogers, Treadway and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts; Compton, McWilliams, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Connecticut; Fellows, Hale and Smith of Maine; Morrow and Stearns of New Hampshire; Plumley of Vermont.

Nays

McCormack of Massachusetts; Miller of Connecticut; Pogarty and Porand of Rhode Island.

Not Voting

Gifford of Massachusetts; Luce of Connecticut.

The Senate

On Senator Overton's amendment to the Green-Lucas soldiers vote bill to require that Federal ballots be validated and counted under state laws (rejected 23 to 68):

Yeas

Brewster of Maine.

Nays

Lodge and Walsh of Massachusetts; Danaher and Maloney of Connecticut; White of Maine; Bridges and Tobey of New Hampshire; Gerry and Green of Rhode Island; Aiken and Austin of Vermont.

On Senator Overton's amendment to the Green-Lucas bill to require personal registration and payment of poll taxes under soldiers vote measure (rejected 16 to 69):

Yeas

Lodges and Walsh of Massachusetts; Danaher and Maloney of Connecticut; Brewster and White of Maine; Bridges and Tobey of New Hampshire; Gerry and Green of Rhode Island; Aiken and Austin of Vermont.

Nays

None.

On Senator Danaher's amendment to the Green-Lucas bill to permit use of a Federal ballot overseas and in the United States where a state fails to provide adequate machinery for voting under its own ballot (adopted 72 to 19).

Yeas

Lodge and Walsh of Massachusetts; Danaher and Maloney of Connecticut; Brewster and White of Maine; Bridges and Tobey of New Hampshire; Gerry and Green of Rhode Island; Aiken and Austin of Vermont.

Nays

None.

On Senator Taft's amendment to the Green-Lucas bill proposing a states' rights substitute measure (rejected 42 to 46):

Yeas

Brewster and White of Maine; Gerry of Rhode Island.

Nays

Walsh of Massachusetts; Danaher and Maloney of Connecticut; Tobey of New Hampshire; Green of Rhode Island; Aiken and Austin of Vermont.

Pairs

For: Bridges of New Hampshire

On Senator McClellan's amendment to the Green-Lucas bill to permit voting by persons in the armed forces who have not yet reached 21 years of age (rejected 19 to 67):

Yeas

None

Nays

Walsh of Massachusetts, Danaher and Maloney of Connecticut, Brewster and White of Maine, Tobey of New Hampshire, Gerry and Green of Rhode Island, Aiken and Austin of Vermont.

Not Voting

Bridges of New Hampshire

On Senator Ferguson's amendment to the Green-Lucas bill to provide that those in the armed services may write on Federal ballots the names of candidates they are voting for rather than vote by party designation (rejected 39 to 44):

Yeas

Danaher and Maloney of Connecticut; White of Maine; Tobey of New Hampshire; Gerry of Rhode Island; Aiken and Austin of Vermont.

Nays

Walsh of Massachusetts; Green of Rhode Island.

Not Voting

Brewster of Maine; Bridges of New Hampshire.

On Senator Overton's amendment that the House soldiers vote measure be brought before the Senate immediately to displace the Green-Lucas bill (rejected 42 to 42):

Yeas

Brewster and White of Maine; Tobey of New Hampshire; Gerry of Rhode Island.

Nays

Walsh of Massachusetts; Danaher and Maloney of Connecticut; Green of Rhode Island; Aiken and Austin of Vermont.

Not Voting

Bridges of New Hampshire.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Snow

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with some very light snow this afternoon and this evening, followed by clearing and cooler later tonight. Tuesday fair and colder, moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Light snow followed by clearing, continued cold tonight. Tuesday fair and colder.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Light snow followed by clearing and colder tonight. Tuesday fair and colder.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:34 p. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Tuesday, 11:54 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

La Guardia Interference In Schools Told by N.E.A.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—The charge that Mayor La Guardia exercised "undue and, at times, illegal influence" upon the Board of Education here, made originally by a group of protesting teachers five months ago, was supported today by a special investigating panel of the National Education Association.

The gist of an extensive report finds the N. E. A. buttressing its charge of City Hall interference with 11 detailed instances of mayoral control of the Board, which, it said, was apparently regarded by Mr. La Guardia as a part of the city government.

Line-by-line control of the Board's budget and hamstringing of the expenditure of the Board's funds were cited in the findings, which followed a five months' investigation of the school system at the request of the New York City High School Teachers' Association and the Kindergarten 6-B Teachers' Association, two of the largest teacher groups here.

Retort by Mayor

When informed of the educators' report, Mayor La Guardia declared that "they have done an irreparable damage to the couse of general education throughout the country," adding that no member of the panel had the "mental capacity" to grasp the magnitude of the New York City school system.

The Mayor told newspaper reporters that he had communicated with the people in the towns the panel members came from and they had told him, "Don't pay any attention to them. We don't."

"And I don't," said the Mayor.

He declined to make any more specific comment on the report until he had read the charges.

Earlier, during his weekly radiocast over Station WNYC yesterday, the Mayor protested Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's executive budget cut of $4,500,000 in state aid to New York schools, asserting that it calls for a parallel reduction of $7,500,000 in the city's own appropriations. The result will be serious damage to the educational program, including a sharp reversal of the growing trend toward smaller classes, he said.

The private and public hearings last fall which led to the N. E. A. report yesterday, were held by a special committee appointed by the Educational Association's Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education, headed by Prof. Alonzo F. Myers, of New York University.

Fiscal Power Needed

In its report the Committee found that the primary basis for City Hall interference with the school system was in the lack of the fiscal independence of the Board, and it recommended immediate legislative action to remedy this. Although permitting the Mayor to retain his appointive power, the report proposes:

1. An increase in the 4.9 mills limitation of the City appropriation to 6.7, or an amount sufficient to free the board from municipal control.

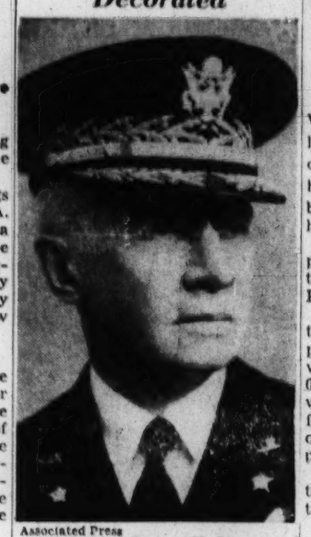
2. The alternative of increasing state aid for this City by a sum sufficiently large to make up the difference between the City appropriation and the Board's budget estimate.

3. The outright grant of complete fiscal independence to the board.

Perhaps the most flagrant—certainly the most sensational—instance of mayoral interference cited by the Committee was the case of Theodore Fred Kuper, who first lost his $7,500-a-year-job as law secretary to the Board because of a budget ruling by the Mayor that was later underlined by a vote of the Board itself.

Mr. Kuper's dismissal was due "in the first place to the initiative of Mayor La Guardia and, in the second place, to the under-cover influence of the Mayor upon the four members of the Board of Education, one of whom was holding his position illegally," the Committee declared. It condemned the treatment of Mr. Kuper as "unprofessional and against the public interest," citing the abolishing of his position as a device to avoid public hearings.

Decorated



Associated Press

Maj. Gen. George V. Strong

Received oak leaf cluster to Distinguished Service Medal, on retiring as head of Army Intelligence.

Wallace Submits Program Of Plenty for Postwar Era

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace last night urged a program based on good food, good and plentiful hospitalization, good housing and better schools to build a busy and happy postwar United States.

Speaking before thousands of persons here on a quick tour of the Pacific Coast States, the Vice-President said:

"The real gold mine in our national backyard is our 10,000,000 poorest families, who, before the war, bought only about $5,000,000,000 worth of stuff a year but who can easily furnish a market for $15,000,000,000 if given the opportunities in the postwar period."

The Vice-President denied "that the gigantic war debt will stand in the way" of such a program.

He said the nation could have an income of more than $130,000,000,000 annually. With such an income, he asserted, "we can carry the interest on our war debt and still have a lot more left over than we had at the top of the boom of 1929."

"Good and plentiful food" was the first item in Mr. Wallace's program of "things we can have over and above a new car and a new radio, things it is our duty to have if this American civilization is to grow and go forward."

The item of good housing brought the following recommendation by the Vice-President:

"Prefabrication will play its part in bringing the cost down.

"Rural electrification, and the inventions which naturally go with it, will hasten the march of the common man back to the country and nature." Mr. Wallace predicted that "small, part-time farming near a city" would become "so important by 1975 as to be one of the significant balance wheels of the nation."

On his fourth point, better schools, Mr. Wallance declared:

"The prevention of youth erosion is more important than the prevention of soil erosion."

Mr. Wallace told several hundred movie executives and actors attending a Hollywood Free World Association meeting Saturday night, that "if we are to have a free world it is vitally important that channels of information be kept clean, not for any one particular point of view, but for the balanced point of view in terms of all humanity."

In San Diego Mr. Wallace said "I am not sure that Argentina's break with the Axis is sufficient to save us" from forces which "have been on their way to imperil this hemisphere."

Postal Receipts Pass Billion for First Time

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 7

For the first time in any calendar year ,postal receipts passed the $1,000,000,000 mark in 1943.

The Post Office Department reported revenues of $1,030,707,396 in 1943, an increase of 15.2 per cent over 1942.

Youth Authority Urged In Correction System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Serious faults in the present treatment of youths convicted of criminal offenses and "conflicting and disorganized" methods of dealing with them were charged by the Committee on Youth and Justice of the Community Service Society in a report made public today. The committee urged the creation of a state-wide youth correction authority to have charge of youths between 16 and 21 who are committed by the courts for correctional treatment.

The Committee, headed by John D. Rockefeller, 3d, said that after reviewing the court records, it was forced to the conclusion that under the existing forms of handling the cases the present system often resulted in the further deterioration of the youths rather than in their improvement.

The youth correction authority proposed by the Committee to abate the tide of juvenile delinquency and to remedy the "chaotic nature" of the present situation, would consist of three members, who would be required to conduct a physical and mental examination of a youth as soon as he was committed. Investigation of the youth's personal capacities, behavior record, family, school and community background, would likewise be an integral part of the plan.

Basing its actions on the results of this examination, the authority would then recommend the type of care and treatment for each youth appearing before it. A bill to establish such authority was introduced into both houses of the Legislature recently.

"A state-wide youth correction authority suitably provided with personnel and facilities for the training and treatment of offenders would supply the unmet need" the report, made by Leonard V. Harrison, Director of the Committee, declared.

One Year of Shoe Rationing Finds Situation About Same

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Shoe rationing is a year old today. What's the outlook?

OPA says it expects to continue to have about the same quantity of shoes now being rationed—25,000,000 pairs a month. That's about 2½ pairs a year per person, or one pair every 21 weeks.

The leather situation still is called "tight," and Army needs are increasing.

So the current airplane stamp No. 1 will have to last a full six months—until May 1. OPA repeats that this doesn't mean rationing will go on a two-pairs-a-year basis; the longer period evens up for two shorter ones.

Greater use of synthetic materials for civilian shoes may be expected.

There's no present intention, the OPA says, to put a time limit on shoe stamp No. 18, which became valid last June. The OPA now is committed to giving 30-day advance notice of any expiration date on shoe stamps.

(The lesson of last June, when shoe stores were mobbed by persons spending expiring stamp No. 17 for shoes they perhaps didn't need, sank in—slowly but surely.)

The OPA calculates that 10,000,000 pairs will be released ration-free under the order permitting sale of 15 per cent of stocks of women's shoes (based on Sept. 30 inventories) at prices of not more than $3 a pair.

The problem of children's shoes has been a knotty one. All kinds of suggestions—like giving two pairs with a child's stamp—have been considered, but the OPA figures the best answer yet is the present plan: permitting local ration boards to issue a special shoe stamp for anyone who hasn't two wearable pairs.

A study of local board actions from last February to Sept. 15 indicated that some 2,,600,700 special stamps were issued during that period, of which 676,736 were for children's shoes.

During the life of stamp No. 17 (Feb.-June 15), just 1.5 per cent of all shoes were bought with special shoe stamps.

Through the Census Bureau, the OPA has obtained two surveys covering 3,000 households in 45 States.

Both surveys, one last May, the other at the end of November, found the same average number of pairs of wearable shoes per person—2.5.

Museum of Modern Art Sets Up Department of Manual Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—In order that manual crafts may resume, in some degree at least, the place of importance they had in the past, the Museum of Modern Art has announced the establishment of a department of manual industry with Rene d'Harnoncourt as its Director.

An upsurge of interest is being felt in manual industry as a vital factor in the building of the post-war world, according to Stephen C. Clark, Chairman of the Museum's Board of Trustees. This is based on the realization that manual methods can be an important means of enriching and supplementing mechanical mass-production now at its height in United States war industries.

The new department will show the contribution manual industry makes in greater variety and wider choice than is possible under quantity production and the ability to respond to individual and group tastes.

The department's activities will not be confined to the United States, but will include all the American republics and Canada.

Two Boards Aid In Veterans' Jobs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Selective Service and the War Manpower Commission, dividing between them the task of finding jobs for discharged war veterans, agreed yesterday on an arrangement intended to prevent jurisdictional disputes.

Selective Service officials described the situation thus:

Under the law, honorably discharged veterans are entitled to their old jobs if they want them, and Congress gave Selective Service the responsibility of helping the veterans get them back.

Selective Service will hang on to that function, which will be handled by its newly-organized veterans personnel division, headed by Col. Paul H. Griffith, former American Legion official.

Congress also gave Selective Service general responsibility for employment of veterans, whether in old jobs or new ones. The Director of Selective Service has the authority to delegate its employment functions to other Government agencies, and he now has officially turned over to the United States Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission the task of placing veterans in new jobs.

Problems of jurisdiction remain with regard to education and rehabilitation of veterans.

Italian Prisoners To Salvage Clothing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Discarded Army clothing will be salvaged by Italian war prisoners for use in American relief operations abroad under a plan outlined by the Treasury.

Approximately 6,000 prisoners will participate in the program at unspecified Midwestern camps. They will be paid in accordance with the Geneva Convention on treatment of war prisoners.

About 80,000,000 pounds of woolen clothing is discarded annually by the Army, the announcement said, and the men will sort, launder, repair and reconvert the salvaged materials into serviceable apparel.

Several hundred experienced tailors will be available from the prisoners' ranks for the operations. Clifton E. Mack, Director of the Treasury's procurement division which originated the project, said requests already have been received for 407,000 complete sets of clothing.

Enlistees Study by Mail

More than 80 colleges and universities now co-operate in giving correspondence courses for enlisted men in the United States armed forces.

YOUR PERSONAL POST WAR WORLD
Here are the Ray Planchards of 1922 Franklin Ave., New Orleans, building a playroom for the youngsters.
Ray Planchard says, "Sure I know inflation would be terrible for the country. What's more I know it would just about wreck my personal post war plans.
"Those 7 points make good sense to me—the Planchards are following them right down the line."

Do these 7 practical things—and you will help prevent *Runaway Prices*

YOU'VE BEEN READING and hearing a lot about what might happen to the cost of living. We all have. Prices probably get more headlines than any other news on America's home front.

Well, there's no sense kidding ourselves. Runaway prices could make a mess of things—during the war and in the peace to follow.

But this danger, like a lot of others, flourishes in the dark. Throw a little light on it, and it doesn't look half so scary.

7 Things we can do

We find, in fact, that there is a way to clamp down on prices before they have a chance to get "out of hand." Here's the way—7 horse-sense things our Government has suggested we do now and continue to do.

If you'll take a look at the next column and see what sends prices out of control, you'll see why this program will really do the job.

It will put our extra money into places where it will help to insure our future comfort, protection and security. And it reminds us that for our own good, we must play ball with our Government's price ceilings and ration rules.

How about getting started (if you haven't already) right away?

Here's what causes Runaway Prices...

In war, most of our factories are working full time making weapons. And a whole lot fewer peacetime goods are being made.

At the same time, many of us are being paid more in wages and salaries than ever before.

If we disregard price ceilings and try to use this extra money to buy these few goods—bingo! prices start going up! It's just the way prices go up at an auction.

But if we all follow our Government's seven-point program, it's a sure bet that we'll keep prices under control.

* * *

68,000,000 Americans, with the help of their life insurance agents, are already doing one of these seven things. They have also found the peace of mind, the family protection, the feeling of independence that owning life insurance brings.

It is in the interest of these 68,000,000 people—as well as the nation as a whole—that the Life Insurance Companies of America have joined together to bring you this wartime message to help prevent runaway prices. Address inquiries to 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, New York.

RAY W. PLANCHARD is assistant safety director of a shipyard. He rents out part of his house. His income, including rent and salary, totals $4,200. Ray is in the fight against rising prices and puts $1,540 into War Bonds, savings, life insurance and debt payments.

Here are the 7 Things our Government suggests that every family can do now and keep on doing

1. **Buy and hold War Bonds.**
2. **Pay willingly our own share of the taxes—including increased taxes—that our country needs.**
3. **Provide for our security by adequate life insurance and savings.**
4. **Reduce our debts as much as possible.**
5. **Buy only what we need and make what we have last longer.**
6. **Follow the ration rules and price ceilings.**
7. **Cooperate with our Government's wage stabilization program.**

Life Insurance Companies of America

Brookline Women Active In Registration of Voters

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Town Clerk Arthur J. Shinners of Brookline today attributed the current spurt in registrations for voting to the efforts of the Brookline Unit of the Boston League of Women Voters, whose Town Affairs Committee, three weeks ago, started a campaign to register voters.

"There has been quite a jump in registrations during the past two weeks and there is no question but that the League's activities are responsible," he said this morning. "They are doing a mighty nice job."

Mr. Shinners' office welcomes the League's campaign not only in view of the coming town elections on March 7 but because every registration now means a reduction in the number that are sure to pour in at the last minute before the presidential election in the fall.

While encouraged to know their efforts are already bringing results, the Town Affairs Committee points out that their work has just begun. They are organizing the town by precincts and checking the town voting lists against the police street lists. Precinct chairmen and their workers will get in touch by telephone, personal call, or letter with as many unregistered voters as possible before Feb. 23, when registration closes for the March 7 elections. When it opens again, they will go right on, urging people to register for the national elections, according to Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann, Chairman of the Committee.

Because the Brookline Unit has been in full swing less than a year and is a relatively small group, Mrs. Ehrmann warns against expecting too much from its present campaign. They have found so many citizens not registered that it would be an overwhelming task even to think of contacting them all, she says.

By stimulating interest in town affairs, Mrs. Ehrmann and her committee hope to bring out a better quality of candidates. The only contest during the coming election is over the School Committee, which has three members up for re-election and a new candidate running for one of their places.

The League reports that only 20 per cent of the registered voters turn out for town elections in Brookline, which, of course, is a much smaller percentage of the total citizenry. The League takes the position that the ballot is the possession of a free people and that the right to vote must be exercized even when there is no obvious contest if it is to be kept alive.

Serving on the Committee with Mrs. Ehrmann are Mrs. Palmer Putnam, co-chairman, Mrs. George Acheson, Mrs. Morris Michelson, Mrs. Howell Stevens, Mrs. Sydney Wirt, and Mrs. Abraham Snyder.

Tuesday Programs

Lawrence Woman's Club—Miss Gladys Glendinning, chairman of literature and drama, will introduce Mrs. Henry W. Inman in "Great Moments in History," at the Y. W. C. A., 2:30 p. m.

Professional Women's Club—Business meeting, 7:30 p. m., Hotel Statler. Marjorie Shepherd, reader, will present "Tapestries," a program of story and song.

Zonta Club of Boston—Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, President, will speak on current events and describe her recent impressions of Washington in wartime. Dinner is at 6:15 at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

D. A. R.—The Hannah Goddard Chapter will meet at the home of Mrs. William P. Waugh, 1215 Beacon Street, Brookline, at 2:30 p. m. Dr. Joseph Lyle McCorison, Jr., will speak on "Democracy's Biggest Battle."

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Members will observe the Club's 33d anniversary with a reception for Mrs. Edwin Troland at 1 o'clock in Highland Hall, followed by a musicale at 2 p. m. Mrs. Adolf J. Koob, Mrs. Henry P. Moore, Mrs. George N. Northrop, and Mrs. Alfred E. Oberlander will be hostesses.

Junior Philergians of Braintree—Louise Morgan, conductor of a woman's radio program, will describe her experiences in New York, Hollywood, and Russia, at 7:45 p. m. at 37 Vine Street. Mary Brown is chairman for the evening.

Dover Women's Club—Meeting at Town House, 2:30 p. m., Mrs. H. Winthrop Taylor, chairman.

Ready for Benefit Ball

Robert J. Keller

Miss Araxie Jamgochian of Roxbury

She is seen in the Pierrot costume she will wear at the International Institute's annual benefit ball to be held at New England Mutual Hall on Friday evening. She and a partner will have the pleasant task of drawing the silver curtains on a series of Valentine tableaux depicting "Love Scenes Around the World." The International Institute, a Community Fund agency, helps its members become better integrated in the American community and also carries on many war services. Several hundred servicemen will be special guests at Friday's gala affair.

'White Elephants' Build Fund For Veterans in R. I. Town

War Activities in New England

In the good old-fashioned New England manner that villagers turn out to help a neighbor erect a barn, the whole town of Burrillville, R. I., has pulled out $2,000 worth of "white elephants" out of its attics to go toward raising a "welcome home" gift fund for the town's returning servicemen after the war.

For 10 weeks, the town's 8,197 people have been scouring their home lofts for articles that have collected the dust of years. Borrowed trucks and Red Cross Motor Corps brought in 2,000 articles, dropped them at the indoor skating rink loaned to the drive by David Desaglais and in nine hours the other day, professional auctioneers sold 90 articles.

Today the 2,000 articles have all been sold and the "welcome home" fund is richer by $2,000. Other scrap collections and donations have built the drive for $22,500 up to $8,000.

J. Harry Magnuson, Director of the local Civilian Defense Council sponsored the idea for the "white elephant" sale. Out of the attics came everything from rabbits to oil paintings, a Stradivarius 1721 violin, belts for suits, and second-hand metal toys. Farmers who had no attics contributed calves, pigs, ducks and baby chicks.

People from the 11 villages of the township came to the auction from miles around. Veteran auxiliary groups served refreshments and the air of an old New England county fair was enjoyed in the guise of a wartime economy.

Wanted: An Overcoat

Nearly four years without an overcoat in Hawaii and in tropical jungles of the South Pacific had left only a dim memory of New England's wintry blasts with Private Adam Cella of Morris Street, East Boston. But he was shocked into awareness of what it means to be cold again when he stepped off his plane at the East Boston Airport last night on furlough.

His first thought was of the overcoat he discarded nearly four years ago. "Get me an overcoat, and quick," he said. His second request was "Show me a good roaring fire."

'Americanized' Gun

New England representatives of the Chrysler Corporation returning to Boston from a visit to their Detroit plant are telling the story of Chrysler's "Americanization" of the Swedish-invented Bofors gun which is being turned out in the former automobile plant 30 times faster than it has ever been produced elsewhere.

Back in the fall of '40 the United States National Defense Commission first asked the Chrysler Corporation to study the manufacture of anti-aircraft guns. The new call was urgent and additional to the plant's heavy production of military trucks, field ranges and heaters, and building of a tank arsenal. The British recommended attention to the Swedish anti-aircraft 40 mm Bofors.

Every drawing of the Swedish gun to be studied was made in the European metric system. Every material used to make it was based on European standards. And since it was then manufactured by slow, hand-fitting methods in several foreign countries, the gun had to be re-engineered, metallurgically and dimensionally, by the Chrysler engineers.

This gun contained over 1,500 separate parts. The job of making the gun an "American citizen" was tackled in April, 1941. Naturally, the first gun had to be built by hand, with complete drawings made and individual parts drawn and manufactured to scale. Shortly after Feb. 5, 1942, the first production gun was completed.

Three months later the original production schedule had been multiplied by five. While no actual production figures can be given out, it is possible to say that production has been placed on an automotive assembly line system to save 95 per cent of the hand labor originally required.

Commissions Advanced

The 70 members of the Naval R. O. T. C., in the class of '45 at Yale University will be commissioned Ensigns in the Naval Reserve probably late this month instead of waiting until the end of the regular term in November, it was announced today by Capt. Charles C. Gill, commanding officer of the Yale units.

This means that the entire 140 members of the Yale N. R. O. T. C. unit will leave leave the university as ensigns by next November.

Dyers Strike Grows Despite Order of WLB

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 7 (AP)—The strike of dyers and finishers which began on Friday not only continued today despite War Labor Board orders that workers return to their jobs but was spreading, affecting about 2,500 workers in seven Rhode Island mills and one Connecticut plant.

The latest mill to become involved in the walkout was the Greenville Finishing Co. in Smithfield, where about 110 of the 150 workers on the first shift walked out at 8 o'clock this morning. Superintendent Walter Sims said that no reason was given for the walkout.

At the Bradford Dyeing Association plant in Westerly, where workers struck on Friday, the situation was further complicated by the failure of firemen to report to work this morning to maintain the power and water systems at the mill and water service for about a quarter of the village of Bradford.

In addition to the Bradford and Greenville plants, the other mills affected by the strike are Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Co., Providence Acme Finishing Co., Pawtucket; Thies Dyeing Mills, Inc., Centreville; Kenyon Piece Dyeworks, Inc., Kenyon, and Glasgo Finishing Co., Glasgo, Conn.

Ordering the workers back in a telegram to union officials on Saturday, Waldo C. Holden, Director of the disputes division of the regional WLB office in Boston, characterized the strike as "inexcusable." He threatened the strikers with cancellation of any retroactive wage award which might be granted them by WLB unless they complied with his order to return.

No further comment on the situation could be obtained today from WLB offices in Boston.

Few Workers Back

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 7 (AP)—Only a handful of first shift employees appeared for work today at the plant of the United States Finishing Company here.

Officials of the Federation of Dyers, Printers and Bleachers of America, the union to which the employees belong, declined comment in the absence of John Bello, Regional Director, who was reported to be conferring with national Congress of Industrial Organization leaders in Paterson, N. J.

School Minutemen Sell Bonds

War-Loan Team of Roxbury Girls

These "V" girls for the Fourth War Loan are members of the junior class at Roxbury Memorial High School for Girls. They are ready to begin their "Junior Minutemen" missions today, after school hours, to urge parents and friends to buy bonds at their school. If the pupils of each school sell a bond for each student, their school will receive a United States Treasury citation.

More Than $5,500 for Bonds Is Netted by Invasion Show

Its only a 25-cent war stamp for admission to be sure—but the Massachusetts War Finance Committee disclosed today that the Invasion Show at the First Corps Cadet Armory has netted the Treasury about $5,500 to date.

Approximately 22,000 persons have purchased a quarter stamp during Saturday and Sunday to visit the display of war equipment at the Armory, the Committee also divulged. The show concludes with a session today.

Far from decrying this record, the Committee paraphrased an old adage with the advice to "Take care of the quarters and the bonds will take care of themselves."

Sales to individuals reached a total of $93,000,000, or 36 per cent of the state quota of $258,000,000 for Series E bonds, the Committee also stated. The latest day's sales were only $4,300,000 as compared with the daily average of $10,000,000 needed to achieve the quota, the Committee said.

School children in Greater Boston, and throughout Massachusetts, today will begin a three-day campaign among parents, friends, and neighbors to purchase Fourth War Loan bonds.

These "Junior Minutemen"—840,000 pupils in 2,500 schools—inaugurate a concentrated assault by youth on the Bay State's individual sales quota of $258,000,000, the Massachusetts War Finance Committee announced. The junior salesmen and saleswomen will induce prospective buyers to go to near-by school buildings and purchase a bond. Up to Friday evening individual sales totaled $88,700, or slightly more than 34 per cent of the quota.

In Boston, a City-wide interscholastic competition for War Bond sales is divided into a three-way contest, among elementary, intermediate, and high school groups. The winning school in each class will receive a Treasury citation. This citation will be given to each school that averages the sale of one bond for each pupil during the drive. Already schools in Waltham and Fall River have sold enough bonds to receive the citation of the Treasury.

In the meantime, scores of citizens—fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers of men in the armed formes—still have an opportunity to find out what "G. I." (Government issue) means in the last session today of the Invasion Show at the First Corps Cadet Armory.

More than 14,000 persons yesterday bought a 25-cent War Stamp at this show sponsored by the Security Dealers of Massachusetts to see and sometimes handle matériel used in the armed services. Equipment ranges from gun cartridges to a barrage balloon.

One of the principal attractions is the "flying jeep," smallest-type military plane in use, being exhibited by the Boston Fighter Wing.

War Show Officials Pass Up Their Passes

Even those officials who have a pass to the Invasion Show at the First Corps Cadets Armory in Boston aren't using them.

One of the officials of the Massachusetts War Finance Committee disclosed somewhat sheepishly today that he was ashamed to use his pass. "I had to visit the show four times yesterday, and each time I bought a 25-cent stamp instead of using my pass," he said.

More, Better Home Gardens Urged for '44

By G. O. Oleson
Extension Editor, Massachusetts State College of Agriculture

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 7 (AP)—A record food production in 1943—but still more production needed in 1944.

That in brief is the food situation as seen by competent authorities such as Brig. Gen. Carl A. Hardigg, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army; Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, and others who are fully informed on the nation's needs for food.

So reads a statement issued recently by the Massachusetts Home Garden Committee in co-operation with the local town and city garden committee throughout Massachusetts.

The United States Department of Agriculture informs us, says Willard A. Munson, Executive Director for the State home garden program, that last year home gardeners produced almost as many vegetables as were produced by commercial vegetable growers, and 80 per cent of the housewives did home canning as compared with 30 per cent in average years.

More in 1944

And we must produce and preserve more in 1944. If we don't, ration point values may go up instead of down, and supplies of fresh vegetables will not be sufficient for those who are unable to grow and preserve their own.

In 1944, or when the second front opens, our fighters will need more food. As we bring the U-boats under control, we'll be able to ship more food to our allies. As we free more people from the grip of the Axis, we'll be needing more food. And with more men in the armed forces, there'll be less on the home front to produce food. With these facts before us, there should be no letdown in either home or commercial food production in 1944, since food is a vital war weapon.

A. U. S. D. A. study shows all of the vegetable crop which was produced commercially or by amateur gardeners was used in fresh consumption or preserved. The result was extremely encouraging market conditions for commercial growers.

No Letdown

The same report indicates that there is a need for 2,000,000 new home gardens in the nation or a total of 22,000,000. We in Massachusetts, states Director Munson, are working to produce our share of these new gardens. Some home gardeners, he says, may need to make adjustments from their garden plans of 1943. If they grew too much of one crop, they will want to replan and balance their cropping system. But there should be no letdown. Where we had four home gardens last year we want five or six this year. In other words, we want more home gardens and better home gardens.

So we're urging all home owners in the cities and on the farms to produce at least part of their food needs in 1944. We want every home to can fruits and vegetables for the winter of '44-45. We want all commercial production canned when supplies are in abundance.

In each State of New England growing conditions are somewhat different and each State has its own free publications which will give home gardeners proper varieties, dates for planting, and other information which will make their home gardening program successful. These sources of information are: University of Maine, Orono; University of New Hampshire, Durham; University of Vermont, Burlington; Massachusetts State College, Amherst; University of Connecticut, Storrs; Rhode Island State College, Kingston.

In Massachusetts, city and town garden committees are organized to assist home gardeners in locating land, plowmen, seed sources, and to give other information needed.

Wartime Exigencies Mark N. E. Housewares Exhibit

New England manufacturers today gave a preview of the wares housewives will be able to buy soon. They stressed gleaming china and art objects to beautify the home, as well as improved equipment to help the housewife do her job better and preserve what she has.

The occasion was the first day of the Eleventh Annual New England Housewares Show, to be held at the Parker House through Friday. Sponsored by the Housewares Club of New England, it displayed the manufactures of more than 400 northeastern concerns, and attracted buyers from many parts of the United States and Canada.

Attractive articles for the kitchen, dining room and out-of-doors fill five floors of the Parker House. Simplification of design and originality in decoration are shown in the housewares to be presented to homemakers later in the stores.

Working with restricted materials to supply a greatly increased market, the manufacturers demonstrate their ingenuity in such articles as shopping bags made of jungle camouflage cloth rejected by the Government, air-pillows of cloth coated with vinylite plastic and ready-to-paste wallpaper which can be easily applied by the housewife.

The displacement of metal by wood as in wooden dustpans, rakes, kitchen cabinets and toys, is a predominant feature in the show, although some metal furniture is on display.

A ribbon-cutting ceremony which opened the show was performed by Myron Berlow, President of the New England Housewares Club and President of Gilchrist's Department Store. As a token of regret that State business kept Governor Saltonstall from participating in the ceremony, the show committee sent him a stainless steel egg-beater from the sample case of a manufacturer whose factory has been converted to a war industry.

Paper Your Own Walls

By a Staff Photographer

It's Easy to Do and No Tangles

How easy it is to hang a new type of wallpaper in your home without professional help is demonstrated by Miss Beatrice Roth of Boston at the opening morning session of the eleventh annual New England Housewares Show at the Parker House. The paper is one of the new items being shown by New England manufacturers to buyers from all over the country.

Gallucci Case Continued to An Indefinite Date

Arguments in the denaturalization action against Francesco P. Gallucci, former Italian-language radiocaster for two Boston radio stations, which were scheduled to be heard by Judge Francis J. W. Ford in the U. S. District Court in Boston today, have been continued to an indefinite date, it was learned at the Federal Building today.

Judge Ford's schedule is so filled that it was impossible for him to assign any time to the Gallucci case at present, it was stated.

The case is the first denaturalization action in this State during the present war. The Government charges the defendant fraudulantly took the oath of citizenship.

The trial was held two weeks ago in a jury-waived session, and arguments set for Feb. 1 were postponed at that time to Feb. 7 because Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien, defense counsel, was occupied in a trial in another court.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "V," "W," and "X" now valid; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13, "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 became valid on Feb. 1 for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J," now valid; expire Feb. 20.

Green stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid expire March 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallon each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. Period 3 coupons also good until March 14 (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Advertising Club

An address on "Good and Bad Advertising" will be delivered by Charles G. Mortimer, Jr., Vice-President in Charge of Advertising for General Foods Corporation, who is the scheduled guest of the Advertising Club of Boston's regular luncheon tomorrow at 12:15 p. m. at the Hotel Statler.

No. 4 Oil Coupons Valid Tomorrow

Period 4 fuel-oil coupons, valid tomorrow, will be worth 10 gallons a unit, according to an announcement from the Office of Price Administration.

Present indications are that enough oil will be available to meet demands on this coupon-value basis, says OPA, provided all possible conservation measures are observed by householders.

Massachusetts household fuel-oil consumers were simultaneously warned today that they should have burned not more than 57 per cent of their year's ration.

Period 2 coupons expire tonight at midnight; period 3 coupons remain good through March 13, those of period 4 through Sept. 30.

Dennett Leaves the House To Be Assistant to Rotch

Representative Roger Dennett (R) of Sharon has resigned as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives to become an assistant to Arthur G. Rotch, Commissioner of Correction.

Mr. Dennett, who has served three terms of Representative from the 5th Norfolk District, was the third member of his family to serve in the Legislature having succeeded his father, the late George A. Dennett who in turn succeeded his father Roger Dennett.

Around the Corner

Patriotism—and women—win! A few days ago a woman approached the meat counter of a chain store with a can of fat. It was a Saturday. The clerk to whom she offered the can frowned a bit and said something about Saturday being a kind of busy day to bring fat to the store. Her quick reply overcame the man's objections instantly. Quoth she—"I'm patriotic Saturday, Sunday and always. Aren't you?"

Harmonizers

Loud and lusty song shook the rafters of the second floor of the Parker House. "Bill" Mullens of the Park Department and "Dinny" Delaney, who was sworn in recently as Collector of Internal Revenue, led the rejoicing over a successful President's Birthday Ball. Mr. Delaney was Chairman of the Ball committee; Mr. Mullens one of his able assistants. Both belong to The Aristocrats, a barbershop quartet whose other members are Louis Brems and Nils V. (Swede) Nelson.

Bostonians have heard the harmonizers many times, whether they realize it or not, at summertime "Gay Nineties" shows in the Fenway.

Eating in French

One may draw his own conclusions, but we observed a group of soldiers, the other day, all obviously American lads attached to the Special Service Forces, dining at an uptown restaurant with a man who was apparently their professor — all conversing in French. If that invasion hits France, many of our local lads no doubt will be ready.

Homemade Geyser

A truck loaded with tanks of a carbonated beverage of some sort careened down one of the steeply-tilted alleys off Huntington Avenue the other day spouting seltzer some 20 feet in the air.

One of the tank valves had jarred loose we concluded, as we watched in some fascination. The driver, oblivious of the whole thing, kept on to his unknown destination, while his truck contined to spray all the buildings he passed.

It seemed regrettable that there were no children around to enjoy the display.

'Husband Married?'

Tax-worried citizens, weary at standing in line to have State income tax returns checked at the 40 Court Street offices, got at least one good laugh. A woman was filing her return and asked about a return for her husband. "Is your husband married?" asked the clerk. Laughter echoed through the crowd. It was only 10:30 a. m. Said the red-faced clerk, "Guess I better quit work for the day," and then, collecting himself, asked, "Is your husband living with you?"

Women's Table

In a corner of the newspaper room at the Boston Public Library is a table "Reserved for Women," and it is usually full. To be sure, some of the occupants appear to have come in for a short 40 winks, and others just to sit and watch the passing scene. But it is the most popular table in this very popular room.

Signs of Times

Noted, two "signs of the times" in a big market—one by Paul Cifrino, the Manager: "Please try to shop late in the afternoon when our school help can assist you."

The other—with young pride in their job:

"On the ball
For Uncle Paul."

Keep 'em frying

There's a new appreciation of sea foods today. Rich in protein, in vitamins and minerals, they're a basic wartime food.

And there's new appreciation, too, of 40-Fathom's ocean goodness, of the *Fresh-Caught Flavor* that comes to tables all over the land sealed in by 40-Fathom quick-freezing. To-day's housewives more than ever welcome food that brings fine flavor and nutrition to their meals. Thanks to 40-Fathom quick-freezing, they're able to serve ocean flavor and nutrition no matter how far inland they live.

Yes, New England's oldest industry is playing a more important role than ever in keeping America strong and healthy, fit for today's big task

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

Food Fights for Freedom

Full Bench Hears Welansky's Appeal

The full bench of the State Supreme Court heard arguments today in the appeal case of Barnett Welansky, who is now serving 12 to 15 years in State Prison on conviction of manslaughter charges in connection with the November, 1942, Cocoanut Grove fire.

Defense Attorney Daniel J. Gallagher argued that Welansky could not have been held responsible for the havoc of the fire, because he was not present and had not been for several weeks preceding the fire, although he was the owners of the premises.

The defense contended the jurors' findings had been swayed by sympathy for the victims and had prejudiced them.

Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle argued for the State.

Prints Shown at Public Library and Art Museum—Iturbi in Recital

Graphic Arts Displayed In Midwinter Exhibitions

By Dorothy Adlow

We are accustomed to an abundance of displays of pictures in black and white, but this season seems a surpassing one for graphic art. A year ago the profusion of aquarelles indicated that water color was demanding the attention of most American artists. But print and drawing, illustration and caricature provide an extensible boundary giving free play to a variety of temperaments and techniques.

The art of black and white has been a mainstay, preserving the forms and traditions, while the exponents in pigment have wandered into strange paths of individualistic pursuit. The small print or drawing exacts discipline. To extract tonal quality, texture, atmospheric effect, from a lead pencil or burin requires a special skill and patience; to instill movement, vibration, tension in the same qualifying lineaments is an added responsibility. The black-and-white media are modest in dimensions, and in their smaller scale they permit less outspoken talents to evolve theme with diligence or poetry, with irony or reverence. We learn a great deal about people from these small pictures, much that escapes or seems irrelevant to a painter.

The February exhibition in the Print Department of the Boston Public Library consists of 45 drawings and water colors by 12 British artists, selected from the Albert H. Wiggin Collection. Many of the drawings of the present display are preparatory sketches, advance practice pieces for plates.

The drawings show both resemblance and dissimilarity to the ultimate composition. Some artists start off with a tenuous sketch, a few directive indications; others make a full rendering. But there are drawings, too, that are ends-in-themselves, the caricatures, for example.

The two unpublished drawings by George Cruikshank fulfill an interesting function in homiletics against drunkenness. British draughtsmen have proved especially forceful in pointing out human faults and idiosyncracies. Drawings by Thomas Rowlandson are observant chronicles of the times set down with accents of comedy and mockery.

Drawings by the Englishman of today vary in subject and method. Muirhead Bone picks up in Continental travel views in which architecture predominates, and he records with particular attentiveness to subtle gradations of shadow and light. There are drawings by Henry Rushbury, Robert Austin, David Y. Cameron, James McBey.

Portraits by Gerald Brockhurst are painstakingly wrought. His is a brand of realism that bears up dauntlessly against changing fashions. What a contrast with the spontaneous pen of Edmund Blampied, or the enthusiastic brush of Arthur Briscoe. The drawing by Frederick L. Griggs introduces the nostalgic note; it reflects a longing which a number of Englishmen cherish today for the remote past, especially for the era when the magnificent cathedrals were erected. The Griggs drawing makes a good supplement to a group of beautiful etchings by the same author now on view in the Print Department of the Museum of Fine Arts.

Griggs' prints are not archaeological or historical; he creates these typical edifices himself, constructing them stone by stone, endowing them with attributes of the medieval. There is a quality of poetic reminiscence greatly enforced by knowledge of the epoch in these touching prints.

At the Museum, another group of prints by an Englishman bears out this current attachment to medieval sources. They are the wood engravings by Eric Gill. The drawings are executed within the conventions employed by early Christian illustrators. They describe texts in a characteristically succinct and hieratic manner, and they manage to be strikingly decorative as well. In the religious art of today, it is up to the artist to adhere to conventions evolved many centuries ago; or, to express their concepts in terms of modern phrasing. The Gill engravings hold unflinchingly to acknowledged concepts, disdaining digression of fashionable change and individualistic oddity.

Worlds apart from the medieval conventions is the drawing bestowed upon the Museum by the late Robert Treat Paine, 2d, "Reclining Nude," by François Boucher, once in the collection of the Czars of Russia.

Finally, a sheaf of lithographs by Toulouse-Lautrec shown at the Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge, reveals the pliant skill of the Frenchman adapted to sardonic and witty portrayal.

'Highland Fling' Feb. 28

George Abbott's forthcoming production, "A Highland Fling," will make its debut at the Wilbur in Boston on Monday, Feb. 28. The new play, a comedy, is by Margaret Curtis, a Scottish actress, who came to this country from London nine years ago. Rehearsals will start this week. The Boston engagement is for a fortnight.

'Drying Sails, Alastor'

Drawing by Arthur Briscoe on exhibition at the Boston Public Library

Art Exhibitions

Boston Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Religious art of today. Through Feb. 12.
Copley Society, 258 Commonwealth Avenue—U. S. O. portrait exhibition of servicemen by Kalah Novack. Through Feb. 11.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—First American exhibition of water colors by Frank Eggington. Through Feb. 12.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Henry H. Brooks and sculpture by Mary O. Bowditch. Through Feb. 12.
Houghton Library, Harvard—Colored book illustrations, 1472-1900, arranged by the Department of Printing and Engraving Art. Through March 7.
Original Thread and Needle Shop, 673 Boylston Street—Fifteenth annual exhibition of antique Valentines. Collection of Miss Edith W. Fisher. Through Feb. 11.
Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of flower paintings by Grace Ciller. Through Feb. 12.
Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Hours: Weekdays, including holidays, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays, 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Exhibition: Chinese sculpture, bronzes, jades, Egyptian sculpture; sculpture from Persepolis, paintings and drawings by David and Ingres, Italian 18th century paintings. Pre-Columbian Art. Through Feb. 15.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Music Thursday and Saturday and Saturday at 2:45.
Museum of Fine Arts—Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily: 1:30-5:30 Sundays; closed Mondays. Special exhibitions include Art for Bonds, sponsored by the U. S. Treasury; original paintings for war posters. Through Feb. 20. Prints and drawings by contemporary American artists: water colors by American artists: selections from the Elizabeth Day McCormick Collection of European and Near Eastern textiles.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Copley—"The Family Carnovsky," starring Maurice Schwartz. 8:30. Matinees Saturday and Sunday.
Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Jacobowsky and the Colonel," presented by The Theater Guild. Featuring Louis Calhern, Annabella and Oscar Karlweis. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Ballet

Boston Opera House—Vincent Youmans' "Ballet Revue." 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow
New England Mutual Hall—Fourth concert of the season by the Music Lovers' Club of Boston. 10:15 a. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:30, 5, 8:10.
Fenway—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 1:30, 4:45, 8.
Keith Memorial—"North Star," Anne Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:30. War Bond Premier, 9:30 p. m.
Kenmore—"Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susannah Foster. 1, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 2:30, 5:15, 8.
Majestic—"None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 10:20 a. m., 1:08, 3:56, 6:44, 9:32. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 11:54 a. m., 2:42, 5:30, 8:18.
Metropolitan—"Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson, Jerome Cowan. 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:45. "Riding High," Dick Powell, Dorothy Lamour, Victor Moore. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7:05, 9:40.
Modern—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich," 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.
Orpheum—"What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 9:55 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7, 10. "Swing Out the Blues," Alan Dinehart, Edward Fielding. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.
Paramount—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.
RKO-Boston—"The Heat's On," Mae West. 10:49 a. m., 1:47, 4:46, 7:34, 10:14. Stage show: 12:25, 3:23, 6:21, 9:10.
Scollay—"A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:36, 6:35, 9:35. "Hands Across the Sea," Roy Rogers. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.
South Station Theater—"Over the Walls," "Harris in the Spring," "Grand Canyon," "Triumph Without Drums," Mountain Anglers," "Garden of Eatin'," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 1:01, 4:05, 7:08, 10:13. "Swing Out the Blues," Alan Dinehart, Edward Fielding. 11:30 a. m., 2:34, 5:38, 8:42.
Telepix—"R. A. F. Crash Landing," "The Grand Canyon," "Film Memories of 1906," "A Novelette," World News, cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown—"Around the World," Kay Kyser, Joan Davis. 2:25, 5:25, 8:30. "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40.
Washington Street Olympic—"A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 6:45, 9:35. "Hands Across the Sea," Roy Rogers. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power." 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Fired Wife," Ropert Paige.
Regent: "Harvest Melody," Rosemary Lane. "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy. "Always a Bridesmaid," Andrews Sisters. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. Continuous 2-11.
Coolidge Corner: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers.
Cleveland Circle: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Jack London," Michael O'Shea. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 2, 8.
University: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. 3, 6:20, 9:40.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "The Mad Ghoul," E. Ankers. "Pistol Packing Mama."
Codman Square: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Top Man," Donald O'Connor. 3:15, 7, 9:4[illegible]. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 2:08, 8:24.
Park: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Trust to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 2:30, 8:15. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 3:55, 9:15.
MALDEN—Granada: "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1:58, 5:06, 8:14. "No Time for Love," Fred MacMurray, Claudette Colbert. 3:15, 6:23, 9:31.
Mystic: "The Strange Death of Adolph Hitler," Gale Sondergaard. 2:05, 8:30. "Around the World," Joan Davis, Kay Kyser. 3:20, 7, 9:45.
Maplewood: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. 3:14, 9:14. "Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. 2:12, 8:12.
Strand: "True to Life," Mary Martin. 3:10, 8:25. "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weissmuller, Nancy Kelly. 1:55, 7, 9:50.
MEDFORD — Medford: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, Robert Cummings. "The Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway.
Fellsway: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.
NATICK—Colonial: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Conway for Tomorrow," John Carradine, Margo. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, Valerie Hobson. "Young Ideas," Herbert Marshall, Mary Astor.
NEWTON — Paramount: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Good Old Days," "She's for Me," Grace McDonald, David Bruce. 2, 8.
Strand: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Bros. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. 2:09, 7:54. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. 3:42, 9:27.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "They Came to Blow Up America."
Coolidge: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis, Nan Wynn.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. "Young Ideas," Susan Peters, Herbert Marshall, Mary Astor.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. "Young Ideas," Herbert Marshall, Mary Astor, Susan Peters.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou.

Etudes Symphoniques Of Schumann Featured

By Winthrop P. Tryon

To give something back for an extraordinary manifestation of favor and interest on the part of the public must be the earnest desire of a musician; and about the only way, perhaps, is to do what José Iturbi, the pianist, did for his houseful of people in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. Iturbi took one of the most imposing masterworks of the piano, Robert Schumann's Symphonic Studies, and played it to something as near perfection as the thing is ever done. If he did no more—and some listeners would probably say he did little more—that should suffice even for the exacting and the hard-to-please.

For the Symphonic Studies are more often attempted in piano recitals than competently performed. Artists of high distinction put them on their programs only to make a muddle of them when it comes to interpreting them. The Studies, Variations, or whatever they may really be, commonly dissolve in meaningless sonority and pointless display somewhere in the midst. They always recover, truly enough, toward the close and reach a glorious climax. But that dissipation of the main idea, that break-up of the continuity of thought at the halfway mark, is just what makes the difference.

Now Mr. Iturbi, to justify the zeal of his audience, held the great construction together and gave it the effect of a single piece of music, a straight-through song from first note to last.

A composition of this sort is doubtfully analyzed in the words of the books. It becomes amenable to the algebra of musical appreciation after a rather superficial fashion. Its architecture becomes dimly apparent at best through explaining and technical dissecting. It assumes the form and takes on the character intended only by means of the player's hands at the keyboard. Mr. Iturbi did the wanted service; and in a manner worth the while of every hearer in the hall, whether the one who was there out of interest in the executant or the one there from enthusiasm for the man of the movies. They can all talk now with anybody they meet about the Symphonic Studies of Schumann, having an authentic document of reference.

Mr. Iturbi presented several things that he can account for as well as his rivals for recital honors and capacity auditoriums, and not especially better—little sonatas of Scarlatti, the Sonata in F major (K. 332) of Mozart, the Chopin Scherzo in B flat minor, and other Chopin matters of less significance, Gershwin Preludes, and Albeniz and Falla items. For Mr. Iturbi does not run to particular lines; from the day he began his American career, he refused to tie himself up to any school, modern or not. He played whatever he wanted to play and what, presumably, he thought the folks who turned out at his concerts had a fancy for.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Shipmates Ashore. London, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Calling From Britain to Newfoundland." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"McGeachy's Daily Round-Up." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Emile Hooke, soprano. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—The British railways at war. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRN, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. AX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 19 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Opening Tonight

At the Boston Opera House—"Vincent Youmans' Ballet Revue." The program will include three Massine ballets—Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Antar," and "The Unfortunate Painter" — and three numbers by Eugene Van Grona—Lecuona's "Black Rhapsody," "Zambra Gitana," and "Rhumba Finale." There will be songs by Olga Coelho, Brazilian soprano, and Nestor Chyres, Mexican tenor; selections by John Sebastion, harmonica virtuoso; and a puppet show by Frank Paris. Settings are by Woodman Thompson and costumes by John N. Booth, Jr. An orchestra of 55 will be conducted by Max Goberman.

Holmes in Colorado

Burton Holmes took his audience at Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon on an entertaining and informative tour of Colorado with expert color photography to illustrate his remarks.

The journey began, as might have been expected, at Colorado Springs, with glimpses of near-by Broadmoor, the Will Rogers Memorial, and the Garden of the Gods—toured in a tally-ho—and a trip by rail up Pike's Peak. The impressiveness of the Royal Gorge was properly emphasized.

The party proceeded up the valley of the Arkansas by motor. Mining, which is one of the sources of Colorado wealth, had its share of attention at Leadville. Peaches and potatoes were to be seen along the way. And to call attention once again to natural wonders the camera peered into the depths of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison. Considerable time was spent at Mesa Verde National Park and an excursion was made to the Colorado National Monument.

The second section of the lecture introduced the audience to Denver, paid a brief visit to Boulder and its university, and proceeded through Big Thompson Canyon to Estes Park. The pleasures of a stay at a dude ranch and of traveling in Rocky Mountain National Park received due attention.

'Ruddigore' Revived

Several thousand Bostonians flew on magic wings to the ancient village of Rederring in Cornwall Saturday night, and observed some queer goings-on of 140 years ago. For they were also transported in time to the Napoleonic era and the days of the Baronet, Sir Ruthven Murgatroyd, who had pretended to die in order to escape the witch's curse on his house—a fate that compelled each heir who held the title to commit at least one major crime per diem, or perish in agony.

Yes, it was "Ruddigore," at the Boston Opera House—and the audience seemed to have as much fun out of it as Gilbert and Sullivan must have had in putting the thing together.

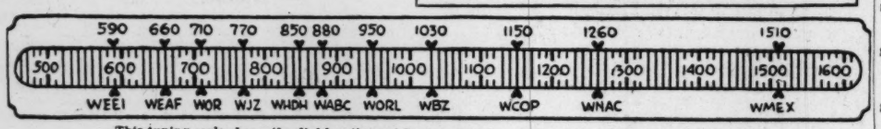
It was a bit surprising to see the veteran, Florenz Ames, cast as the young Sir Ruthven—but no one else in the company can sing the patter songs the role demands so well as he. The crowd liked them. They applauded heartily, too, for Kathleen Roche and Allen Stewart when they sang their first-act duet, "The Battle's Roar Is O'er." Marie Valdez had a better opportunity as Mad Margaret, and made the most of it. She and Robert Pitkin, as Sir Despard, were called on for several encores of their song-and-dance number.

M. W. B.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 'Mary Marlin'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news..	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15 Across Caribbean..	"A to Z in Novelty"..	'Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Piano-organ recital ..	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30 News; 'Snapshots'.	Asso-Jewish Philanthropies: speaker; str'g or.	Pepper Young's Family "Right to Happiness" ..	Yankee House Party; variety show; orch ...	Gene Autry and the Cowboy Jamboree ....
3:45 "Help Wanted" ..				
4:00 Broadway Matinee: guest stars; News	Show Tune Time..... Newscast	Backstage Wife: sketch Stella Dallas: sketch	Walter Compton, news. Musical Roundup	News; Mystery Melody Mystery Melody .....
4:15 "A Good Parent"	Musical Poll of Hits..	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Music for a Half Hour:	Carson Robison's Orch.
4:30 Army Relief; Date	Musical Poll of Hits ..	'Widder Brown': sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch ..	Erskine Butterfield's Or
4:45				
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; Ev. Howe, mc	All Star Dance Parade. "Dick Tracy": sketch	"When a Girl Marries" "Portia Faces Life" ..	Musical Roundup .... "Archie Andrews"; dr.	News; Count Basie's Or Irish melodies .....
5:15				
5:30 Follies; Music	'Jack Armstrong'; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish melodies .....
5:45 American Women	'Captain Midnight'; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch ..	News service .....
6:00 News comments ..	Terry and Pirates.....	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15 Texas Rangers ..	News Highlights	Kay Fyers; Melodeers	Snapshots; Songs	"Moment Musicale .....
6:30 Lyn Murray; Music	'Jerry and Sky"	'Jesting With Jesters".	**The World's Front Page**	Income Tax Speaker ..
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Singing Stars; Talk ..	Lowell Thomas, news .	Musical Rendezvous ..	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show:	Fred Waring's Orch ...	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch...
7:15 Ed. Sullivan Int...	music; drama	News of the World.....	"In the Gloaming"	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Symphony of Melody ..	"Army Air Forces"; dr;	"How About It, Girls?
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch.	western dramatization	John Barry, comments.	Cpl. Geo. Montgomery	Clement Norton, talk..
8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter	"Watch World Go By"	**Cavalcade of America: "Prologue to Glory"..**	Cecil Brown, news	Gloria Jean, songs.....
8:15 'Beach-Head Boys'	"Lum 'n' Abner"		Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch...
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	'Blind Date"; Arlene	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	"Sherlock Holmes," dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch...
8:45 music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c	**Alfred Wallenstein, con**	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	"Voice of the Army" ..
9:00 **Theater: Deanna Durbin; F. O'Brien; John Hall, news**	"Counterspy"; drama . "Counterspy"; drama . Jan Garber's Orch..... Dance orch.; Drama...	**Jose Iturbi, pianist; Donald Voorhees' Or.** "Dr. I. Q."; Quiz program; Jimmy McClain	Gabriel Heatter, news.. "Believe It or Not" .. Paul Winchell; J. Mahoney; I. Carpenter; or	**Classical Album, Grieg "Peer Gynt Suite No. 1** **Classical Album, Grieg "Peer Gynt Suite No. 1**
9:15				
9:30 **Robert Paige: His Butler's Sister**				
9:45				
10:00 **Guild: Cary Grant, "True to Life"**	J. W. Vandercook, news	**Josephine Antoine; Rheinhold Schmidt; or.**	Henry Gladstone, news	News service .....
10:15	Sammy Eisen's Orch ..		"The Adventures of	Claude Thornhill's Or.
10:30 **Broadway Showtime: Wm Gaxton**	"The Symphonette"; M. Piastro, conductor	**"Information Please"; Clifton Fadiman, mc**	Bulldog Drummond" .. Music; Weather	The Playshop Theater The Playshop Theater
10:45				
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Fats Waller's Orch ....
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Frankie Master's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	George Hamilton's Orch	Mitchell Ayres' Orch..
11:30 Denny Beckner's	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	Radio Newsreel	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Orchestra	Hawaiian music; News	Music You Want.....	Denny Beckner's Orch .	Day's End; News .....

Tuesday's Programs

WLEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-CBS	WMEX-151 [illegible]kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	.....
7:15 News; Cowboy Trio	News report	Dress Parade; Weather	News comments	
7:30 Music; Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock ..	News service	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellowship Service .....
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones's Orch.	"High School"; Salute	
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum" ...	News service	Newsreel of the Air....
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum" ...	"Food"; Songs; News..	Newsreel of the Air....
8:30 C. Moore; K. Smith	'Listen, Milady"	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air....
8:45 Carl Moore's News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air....
9:00 P. Fortescue, Inter	"The Breakfast Club"..	Mildred Carlson, talk.	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15 **School of the Air:**	"The Breakfast Club"..	"Modern Romances" ..	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30 **Gateways to Music**	"The Breakfast Club"..	Wartime Food News...	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music....
9:45 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"..	News service	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News .....
10:00 Valiant Lady	"Sweet River"; drama.	Lora Lawton; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Jane Underwood, news.
10:15 "Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War ..	Robert St. John, news.	'Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grosman .....
10:30 "Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's Pgm.; News	"Help Mate"; sketch:	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Listening Post" ..	Musical program	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason .....
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill";	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga .....
11:15 Second Husband ..	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Organ recital .....
11:30 Bright Horizons ..	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow" ...	Spotlight Revue	"Music for You" .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service .....
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Portraits; W'ther	Boake Carter, news ...	Musical program .....
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us" ...	News service	Musicale; News .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk...	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music.....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk...	Hank Lawson's Variety	Drama and Music.....
1:00 'Life Beautiful'; sk.	Baukhage Talking; news	The Little Show; Rakov's Orch.; songs	News commentator	Italian Melodies .....
1:15 'Ma Perkins"; sk..	"Danny Cavanaugh" ...	News service	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera...
1:30 B. Flynn, news ..	"Danny Cavanaugh"	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Jimmie Fidler, talk ...	Ruby Newman's Orch.
1:45 'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's Pgm; News		Cedric Foster, news ..	Odds & Ends in Music
2:00 Serial drama	Rodriguez & Sutherland	"Guiding Light"; dr...	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time," with
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food....	"Today's Children"; dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Marguerite Porter ...
2:30 We Love & Learn.	Concert Hall	"Light of the World"	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Peper Shaker ....
2:45 'Perry Mason'; sk..	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling ..	News reports .....
3:00 'Mary Marlin'; sk..	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news..	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15 Across Caribbean..	"WACS You Know"...	'Ma Perkins'; sketch..	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30 News; Snapshots ..	WHDH Studio Orch....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry's Cowboys.
3:45 "Help Wanted" ..	WHDH Studio Orch....	'Right to Happiness"; sk.	Variety show with or.	Gene Autry's Cowboys.
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Show Tune Time.....	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melody.
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch..	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody .....
4:30 'Books & Victory'	Musical Poll of Hits....	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	"Full Speed Ahead";	N. E. Sector War Bond
4:45 Defense; "Date" ...	Musical Poll of Hits....	Young Widder Brown..	Emery Deutch's Orch.	Cavalcade .....
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies;	All-Star Dance Parade.	'When a Girl Marries'.	Musical Roundup	News; Bea Wain, songs
5:15 E. Howe, m. c...	'Dick Tracy"; sketch..	"Portia Faces Life" ..	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	Irish Melodies .....
5:30 "Follies"; Music ..	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch..	Irish Melodies .....
5:45 'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight'; sketch	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch....	News service .....
6:00 "Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15 Edwin C. Hill; news	Newscast	"Review"; Music	Musical program	"Moment Musicale" ....
6:30 "Musically Yours".	"Jerry and Sky"	D'Arrigo Serenader	**The World's Front Page**	Internal Revenue Spkr.
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Singing Stars; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 'I Love a

U. S. Warships Shell Paramushiro—Allies Restore Positions at Nettuno

Continued from Page 1

ities battered the harbor and land installations of Kurabu Point on the southern tip of Paramushiro Island.

Enemy gunners fired into the air when the attack first started. Then, giving evidence of becoming more rattled, they fired along their own beaches and at the Pacific Ocean and Sea of Ohkotsk.

No ship of the attacking force, which steamed under bright moonlight within five miles of the shore batteries, was hit.

The task force was commanded by Rear Admiral Wilder D. Baker operating under Vice-Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher, Commander of the North Pacific Fleet.

The Army also was represented aboard Admiral Baker's flagship by Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson, commander of the 11th Air Force, and Brig. Gen. E. D. Post, Chief of Staff to Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Commander of the Alaskan Department.

Italy:

Alles Restore Anzio Positions

American troops in the Anzio beachhead have repulsed a strong, new German attack which broke through the Allied perimeter, three miles west of the vital road and rail hub of Cisterna, and have restored their original positions, it was announced Feb. 7.

Cisterna is astride the Appian Way and about 10 miles east of Carroceto (Aprilia), where previous German counterblows were blunted.

The Germans began the new assault Feb. 5 with infantry, tanks and artillery. Fighting raged through the night and into Feb. 6 before the Nazis were pushed back to the starting point with losses.

A dispatch Feb. 6 said the Americans were driven back about 500 yards Feb. 5, but recovered their ground.

The Nazis, reinforced along the beachhead perimeter to at least four divisions and an SS brigade by the arrival of the 715th Infantry Division from Southern France, made lesser attacks along the line. Some German elements were spotted forming for another attack against the British north of Carroceto, but the formation was broken up by accurate artillery fire, and the British captured 300 of the enemy.

House-to-house fighting continued in Cassino on the main Fifth Army front, but the Americans battled up Mt. Cassino just west of the town, already nearly encircled, and reached a point within a few hundred yards of the Benedictine Monastery at the crest.

Eighth Army troops along the Adriatic drove into the villages of Pizzoferrato, 26 miles northwest of Sant' Angelo, and Montenerodomo, four miles south of Torricella.

The Germans were reported on Feb. 6 to have launched two counterattacks east of Terelle, northwest of Cassino, forcing the Allies to withdraw from two small hills, but a Nazi attack against Mount Abate, northeast of Terrelle, was thrown back.

Allied headquarters said that an adequate base for a fighting force had been established on the Anzio beachhead and that the immediate task of the Allies was to hold the territory against the strong attack which the Germans evidently are preparing to deliver.

The Nazis were reported on Feb. 6 to have thrown units of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler's own Elite Troops into the bridgehead fighting and field dispatches indicated that British lines had been shortened north of Carroceto.

Russia:

Red Army Nears Preinvasion Line

The Russian Army is less than 45 miles at some points from the lines where Hitler launched his invasion of the Soviet Union, and all along the 1,200-mile-long eastern front, the Germany Army is suffering some of the war's worst defeats, field dispatches said Feb. 7.

Gaining the upper hand along the lower reaches of the Dnieper River with advances up to 40 miles through a 100-mile gap, Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army went about the job of liquidating five trapped German divisions (probably about 50,000 men) in the Nikopol sector.

Meanwhile, 150 miles to the north the armies of Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin and Ivan S. Konev drew ever tighter a ring around the remnants of 10 divisions near Cherkasy.

The loss of Nikopol, which reportedly has been furnishing German industries the major amount of manganese used in the Reich's production of war equipment, probably would be one of the hardest industrial blows suffered by the Germans during the entire Russian offensive.

A captured German officer, disclosing that the soldiers in the Cherkasy trap are eating but one meal daily, declared that Hitler had ordered them "to hold to the last man," as he did just a year ago before the debacle at Stalingrad.

Capture of the key rail junction of Apostolovo, 34 miles west of Nikopol, by troops of Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army virtually sealed the fate of the five Nikopol divisions. It climaxed a four-day drive from the northeast which ripped 37 miles through the German lines on a 100-mile-long front between Nikopol and Krivoi Rog to occupy Marganets, a town less than 10 miles northeast of Nikopol.

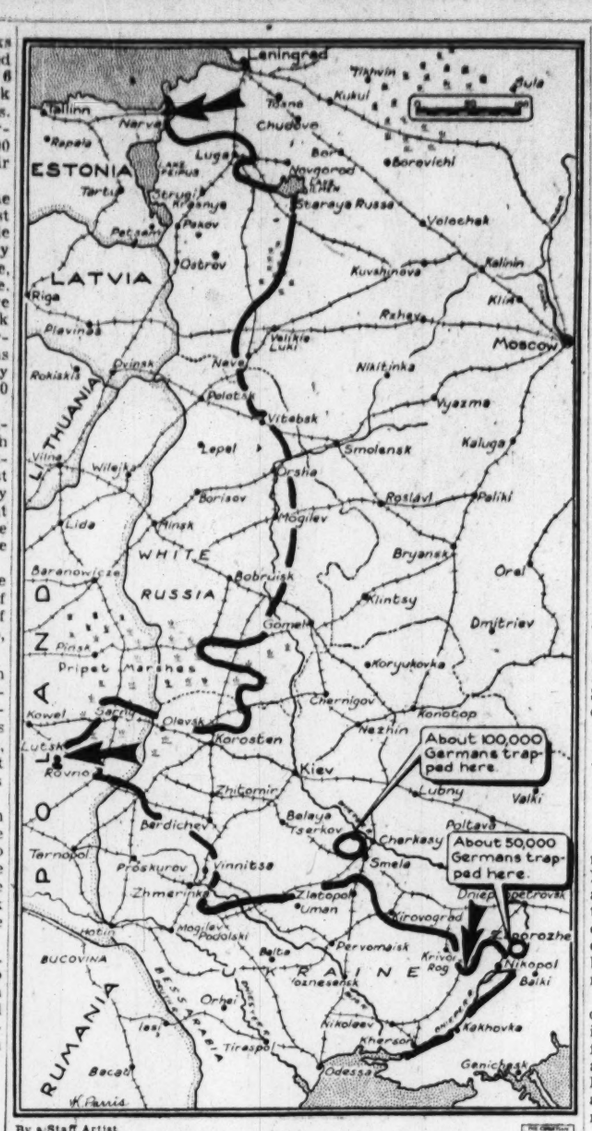
Seven Nazi divisions were routed, a Russian communiqué said. The enemy abandoned tremendous quantities of war equipment, besides leaving 12,000 killed on the battlefield. Two thousand more were captured as General Malinovsky's infantry and tanks, covered by fleets of low-flying Stormovik dive bombers, rolled forward, liberating 250 towns and villages. One of these, Devladovo, a rail station, was only 23 miles northeast of Krivoi Rog.

In old Poland, 430 miles to the west, Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's center captured the town of Mlinov in a 30-mile drive from Rovno, which fell to the Russians on Feb. 5. Mlinov is 20 miles southeast of Lutsk, captured the same day, and 82 miles from the German stronghold of Lwow, near the Polish Bug River.

General Vatutin's spearheads at another point were in Mizoch, only 55 miles from the Odessa-Warsaw railway, principal supply artery for the German Dnieper Bend armies.

Far to the north, Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army pushed forward into Estonia, the Moscow Bulletin said, entering the eastern suburbs of Narva, eight miles inside the prewar frontier.

Stockholm dispatches reported German nationals were fleeing from the Estonian Capital of Reval (Tallinn) 120 miles to the west.



By a Staff Artist

Map of Soviet Advances

Full length of the Russian front shows advances, indicated by arrows, at four different sectors, bringing the Red Army to a point only 45 miles from where Hitler first started his invasion.

Marshall Isles:

U. S. Pledged to Push Drive to Carolines

American control of Kwajalein Atoll brought the promise Feb. 7 of intensified efforts to bomb and blockade the Japanese on other bases in the invaded Marshall Islands and to extend the Pacific drive to the powerful Caroline group.

Only mopping up of Japanese stragglers on a few coral cays apparently remained to achieve full conquest of the first prewar Nipponese territory taken by the Allies. Construction crews already were at work turning Kwajalein into an American sea and air stronghold exactly a week after the initial landings Jan. 31.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced at Pearl Harbor on Feb. 6 that occupation of the long, narrow atoll, with its cluster of 32 principal islets, excellent anchorage, and at least two airfields, "is very nearly complete."

Kwajalein Island, termed the administrative heart of the Marshalls, fell Feb. 4, 78 hours after landings by the Seventh Army division. The seaplane base of Ebeye to the north was occupied three hours earlier. Capture of Gugegwe, Bigej, and Eller Islands after moderate resistance, together with several undefended dots of land, spread American control to 21 of the chief islands. Units of the 4th Marine Division previously secured the atoll's northern sector with seizure of Roi and other islets.

As Navy Seabees began the restoration of the bomb-torn, three-strip airfield on Roi Island and the Army engineers tackled a similar job on Kwajalein Island, Rear Admiral John S. Hoover, Commander of American Air Forces in the Central Pacific, declared there would be no delay in establishing new facilities for land-based planes.

Helsingfors:

Russian Bombers Fire Finnish Capital

Fires were still burning in Helsingfors at noon Feb. 7 from two Russian bombings Feb. 6 which hit 200 buildings and killed 38 persons, the Finnish Legation in Stockholm said.

The attacking bombers dropped mine bombs and incendiaries, it was officially announced at the Finnish capital. The announcement listed 232 persons as wounded.

Advices reaching London said telephone communication between Helsingfors and Stockholm had been cut again Feb. 7, suggesting the possibility of a third raid in what apparently is a concentrated effort to drive Finland out of the war.

Thousands of women, children, and elderly persons began to evacuate the city Feb. 7.

A Finnish communiqué recorded in New York said more than 200 enemy planes took part.

A Moscow radio announcement said the Estonian Capital of Reval (Tallinn) also had been bombed, adding to the growing uneasiness in Sweden.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Sever Sarajevo Rail Lines

Yugoslav Partisans have cut two strategic railway lines running east and west of the Bosnian Capital of Sarajevo, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced Feb. 7, as the Germans rushed more reinforcements into eastern Bosnia.

The Sarajevo-Visegrad line which serves southeastern Bosnia and which recently had been repaired by the Germans again was destroyed at several points, the bulletin said, while the line running west to Mostar from Sarajevo was severed at the town of Garcin and an enemy troop train destroyed.

The Germans were reported to be massing new reserves in the Rogatica area, 30 miles east of Sarajevo and 20 miles northwest of Visegrad.

Air War:

U. S. Bombers Blast Targets in France

United States heavy and medium bombers attacked the French invasion coast and Nazi airfields in Northern France for the second straight day Feb. 6 on the heels of another RAF Mosquito stab against devastated Berlin and targets in Western Germany on the night of Feb. 6.

A joint United States-British communiqué said 11 Allied planes, including four heavy bombers, failed to return from the missions against France in which RAF and RAAF Mosquitoes and Typhoons also participated. Seventeen German planes were destroyed.

Maintaining the most intensive period of daylight bombing of the war, one formation of bombers struck at the Nazis' forward positions in the Pas de Calais area, while other waves pounded airfields at Evreau-Fauville, St. André de l'Eure, Caen, Châteaudun, and St. Aubin. Fleets of Allied fighters escorted the bombers.

Reconnaissance photographs showed, meanwhile, that the American attacks on France Feb. 5 had caused severe damage to six large German airfields, with at least 37 Nazi aircraft destroyed or damaged on the ground.

Vichy Radio said that bombs fell in the southwestern district of Paris Feb. 6, causing damage and casualties.

The raids were the American heavy bombers' ninth major operation in 10 days, previous blows having been directed at Frankfurt, Wilhelmshaven, Hannover, and Brunswick.

Returning crewmen reported the Germans sent up only moderate antiaircraft fire and few fighters.

Chedabucto:

Canadian Ship Lost in Collision

The loss of the Canadian minesweeper Chedabucto, the ship which saved Halifax, Nova Scotia, from a possibly disastrous explosion some weeks ago, was announced by Canadian Navy Minister Angus L. Macdonald.

The Chedabucto collided in the St. Lawrence with another ship at night and was beached as a total loss.

South Pacific:

Allied Planes Blast Cape Hoskins Base

A 167-ton bombing of Japan's supply and refueling base at Cape Hoskins, New Britain, was reported Feb. 7 by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in a communiqué which made particular note of the enemy's deteriorating air protection for its once-formidable Rabaul base on the same island.

Heavy bombers with a fighter escort hit Cape Hoskins at noon on Feb. 4 and planted the heavy bomb load on the airdrome and dispersal areas, causing large fires. This air base, on the north-central coast, is connected by a motor road with Allied-occupied Arawe at the western tip of New Britain.

Medium bombers in their third-straight raid on Wewak, New Guinea, left a 3,000-ton ship in flames and raised havoc with barges, gun emplacements, fuel dumps, and float planes. Enemy shipping at Hansa Bay to the south also was hit by medium bombers, which sank a 1,000-ton freighter, a smaller cargo ship, and nine barges.

Burma:

Japanese Take Taung Bazaar

Japanese troops striking back on the Arkan front in southwestern Burma, captured the town of Taung Bazaar on Feb. 4, an Allied communiqué reported Feb. 7.

Enemy attempts to advance southwest of Taung Bazaar the next day, however, were repulsed by the Allies, who inflicted heavy casualties on the Japanese and threw them back into the town.

American-trained Chinese troops held the initiative in northern Burma and routed several Japanese patrols east and west of Taipha Ga. Other Chinese forces operating west of Taro in the Hukawng Valley defeated infiltrating Japanese units.

In the air, RAF fighter-bombers ranged over the Chin Hills, blasting a Japanese camp and supply dump at Sitsawk, 30 miles east of Imphal, and an enemy headquarters unit at Falam, south of Tiddim. Other fighters patrolled waterways on the Mayu Peninsula and destroyed 11 small enemy river boats.

Mustering-Out Pay Job Starts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Armed Services made a start on a $3,000,000,000 disbursement job that will be going long after hostilities cease — mustering-out pay.

With President Roosevelt's signature Feb. 4 a new law makes most of the 1,300,000 veterans discharged since Pearl Harbor eligible for payments of $100 to $300.

Payments to those mustered out hereafter will be automatic, but veterans of World War II who already have left the services must file applications in the following places:

Officers—Naval, to the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington; Coast Guard, to Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington; Marine Corps, to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Washington; Army, to the nearest finance office of the U. S. Army, located in various cities throughout the country.

Enlisted men—Army, to a finance office of the Army; Navy and Coast Guard, to the Field Branch, Bureau of Supplies and accounts, Cleveland, Ohio; Marines, to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Washington.

200 Berlin Churches Advertise Services

By the Associated Press

Lisbon, Portugal, Feb. 7

In contrast wit hthe Nazi claims that Allied bombers have destroyed mostly churches and other cultural landmarks, nearly 200 Protestant churches in Berlin advertised regular services for Feb. 6.

Presumably Roman Catholic churches also were holding services, but the paper in which they usually are announced has not yet reached here.

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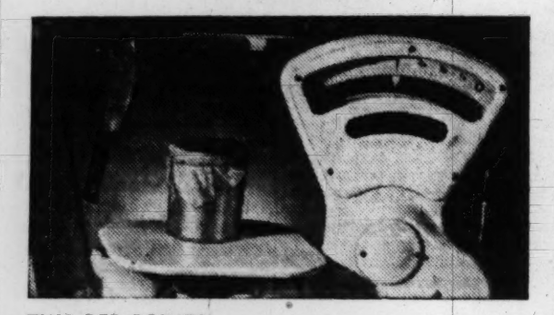

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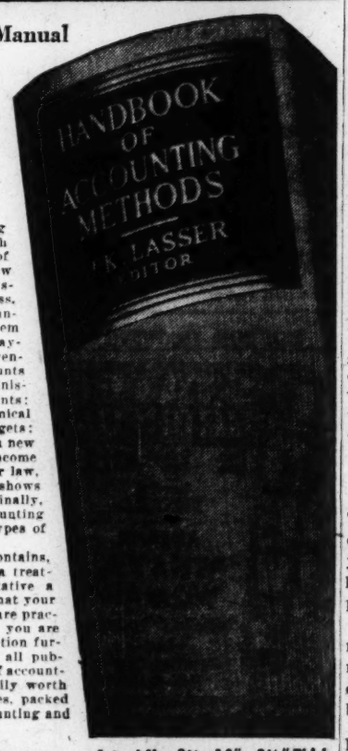

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Salvage Drives in Britain Yield Vast Paper Tonnage

LONDON—Paper salvage campaigns in England are a serious business.

Since the first U-boats put to sea at the beginning of the war, salvage campaigns have appealed with general success to 12,000,000 English households. Violations of specific salvage rules are punishable by fine or imprisonment, but few prosecutions are necessary. The English are a war-conscious people, well aware of the part waste paper plays in military success.

Onto the salvage heaps are dumped magazines, books, old documents, wall paper, Christmas decorations, milk bottle tops, canceled checks and receipts, window displays, old jigsaw puzzles, blue prints, and bus tickets.

One banking house produced 10,000 old ledgers. The Church of England sent in 1,000 tons of old hymnals and sheet music.

Munition manufacturers in Britain stimulated the campaign for salvaging waste paper by drawing up a schedule that showed:

A poster make 50 cartridge wads.

A newspaper makes three cups for 25-pound shells.

A magazine makes two interior components for mines.

Six old books make a mortar shell-carrier.

Twelve old letters make a box for rifle cartridges.

Four milk bottle tops make a cartridge cup plug.

Two railway timetables make a container for a six-pound shell.

One breakfast food box makes a target for rifle practice.

Paper salvage has saved enough shipping to transport 125,000 soldiers with all their equipment to distant fighting fronts. Every month the total amount of paper salvaged increases. In 1943 the tonnage rose to 110 per cent over 1942.

When supplies of woodpulp and manufactured paper could no longer be imported, it became necessary to use waste paper for more than half of all the paper produced. Under the British system each ton of waste paper produces about 1,800 pounds of new paper or cardboard. The same paper often is salvaged numerous times.

Rescue Training Is Credited With Saving of 1,675

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Rescue training and the courage of American merchant seamen were credited by the War Shipping Administration today with saving 1,675 persons from a torpedoed troopship in the Mediterranean.

The SS Monterey, part of a convoy which underwent a ferocious aerial attack during which a troopship was torpedoed, was ordered to the rescue job.

The port side of the vessel was lined with "scrambling nets," man-ropes, and ladders. The starboard side was reserved for boat operations to prevent boat falls from interfering with those being taken aboard. Tackle was rigged to haul injured men through sideports.

Of those aboard the torpedoed vessel, only four were lost.

The Monterey's seamen cited Capt. E. R. Johanson to their unions for "the manner in which we were guided" during the attack and rescue. The commander of the destroyers escorting the convoy congratulated all hands for "outstanding work."

Germans Try Hit-and-Run Raids in Italy

Continued from Page 1

of fighting until one passes under a certain bridge and comes onto a ribbon of road frequently under German artillery and mortar fire.

Under that shelter—a not particularly reassuring shelter since it is an objective in itself—I talked with the Major of a famous regiment who indicated the whereabouts of his most forward troops. Directions were almost superfluous because shell bursts ahead showed where the enemy was trying to drive them back.

To join up with these meant going on foot through the fields since the road was under direct observation and—where flanked by the foremost platoons — machine-gun bullets were whipping through the air.

Ahead is high ground upon which the Germans can fall back in defense of the Appian Way which supplies Germans troops on the western sectors of the Cassino front.

That afternoon the fighting was what the Major described as "sticky business" on the slopes going left of Via Anziatta. It was over by the time I arrived and we had taken some prisoners. But we also had home killed and wounded.

The latter were engaging the attention of first-aid units whose magnificent work while sharing danger with the troops they serve perhaps is taken too much for granted.

Challenged by Sentries

On the way back I came across a curious case of a German prisoner being taken behind our lines while he was trying to get through them from the rear. He was an exceptionally tall and well-built young man who had escaped from the prisoners' war cage back in Anzio.

Still dressed in a German uniform he had made his stealthy way safely to a point where there was only a single line of our men between him and the most forward German foxholes.

At dusk he tried to make it, but was challenged by one of our sentries. Asked for password he replied with the name of a crack British regiment. That was his undoing and he was soon on his way back to a barbed-wire enclosure.

While American and British gunners were pounding a German position I accompanied a bombardier taking "tracers" to forward batteries. These are little charts showing each battery where the others are after they move.

Calmly Pursue Tasks

En route we called at a farmhouse where there was one of those "front-line families" who calmly pursue their ordinary vocations, apparently regardless of the tide of war surging past their door.

These people never cease to astonish me. One so often comes across peasant girls and men tramping unconcernedly alongside roads that are periodically under shellfire. I saw one man cycling toward the front line not far away. He couldn't outrun the troops, however, because no civilian was allowed to pass between the lines.

In one place where German and Allied foxholes are little more than a hundred yards apart one farmworker was unable to round up the cattle one evening because they were in a field near our lines, while he was nearer the Germans.

On the rounds with the bombardier I visited British gun crews using American M-7 self-propelled 105 mm. medium guns. The officer was loud in praises of these fully-tracked weapons which are hard for the enemy to observe because they make little flash and have a high degree of mobility.

'Good Work' by Gunners

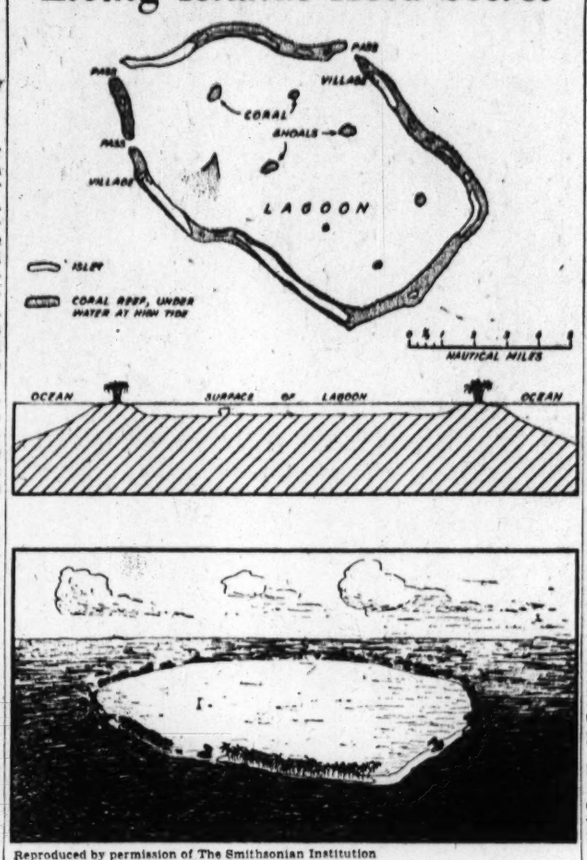
Suddenly the order came to shoot at enemy tanks away out of sight over the slopes.

The officer not only gave ranging directions, but put his men "in the picture" as to why they were shooting. A short while later a radio report came in from an observation post, "good work—tanks believed destroyed."

The quantity and precision of Allied artillery fire is the thing the Germans come to like the least in this theater of war.

The Allied build-up in the bridgehead means that they are going to get plenty if and when the battle for Rome really begins.

Living Islands Hold Secret



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Many Theories on Wherefores of Coral Structure

Upper illustration depicts the layout of an atoll. The center drawing shows the undersea formation. The lower illustration shows the appearance of an atoll from the air.

Marshalls Attack Brings Up Mysteries of Coral Atolls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nobody knows—not even the United States Marines.

When the battle-wise Leathernecks of the Pacific were told a few days ago that they were heading for Kwajalein atoll, they knew they were bound for a ring of coral roofs.

But how did the coral reefs get there in the first place? There are a lot of theories. Even the Smithsonian Institution in Washington won't take responsibility for saying exactly how nature did it.

There are 32 atolls and 800 reefs in the Marshall Islands. They are, divided roughly into two chains which the Japanese have named Radak and Ralik. Radak, which means sunrise, is to the east, and Ralik, which means sunset, is to the west.

Atolls, which seldom rise more than 20 feet above sea level, are made of living coral. The activity of these marine organisms, combined with the action of carbonate of lime from the warm Pacific waters, result in producing the substance of limestone.

Although on the surface an atoll may appear to be a group of separate islets enclosing a lagoon, it is actually one formation, the islets being connected by submerged reefs.

There are various theories as to the origin of these formations. One is that the outer reefs are gradually built up by marine organisms, causing the central island to become submerged beneath the sea. Another is that the lagoon is formed as dead coral crumbles and is washed away behind the growing reef perimeter.

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Salvage Drives in Britain Yield Vast Paper Tonnage

LONDON—Paper salvage campaigns in England are a serious business.

Since the first U-boats put to sea at the beginning of the war, salvage campaigns have appealed with general success to 12,000,000 English households. Violations of specific salvage rules are punishable by fine or imprisonment, but few prosecutions are necessary. The English are a war-conscious people, well aware of the part waste paper plays in military success.

Onto the salvage heaps are dumped magazines, books, old documents, wall paper, Christmas decorations, milk bottle tops, canceled checks and receipts, window displays, old jigsaw puzzles, blue prints, and bus tickets.

One banking house produced 10,000 old ledgers. The Church of England sent in 1,000 tons of old hymnals and sheet music.

Munition manufacturers in Britain stimulated the campaign for salvaging waste paper by drawing up a schedule that showed:

A poster make 50 cartridge wads.

A newspaper makes three cups for 25-pound shells.

A magazine makes two interior components for mines.

Six old books make a mortar shell-carrier.

Twelve old letters make a box for rifle cartridges.

Four milk bottle tops make a cartridge cup plug.

Two railway timetables make a container for a six-pound shell.

One breakfast food box makes a target for rifle practice.

Paper salvage has saved enough shipping to transport 125,000 soldiers with all their equipment to distant fighting fronts. Every month the total amount of paper salvaged increases. In 1943 the tonnage rose to 110 per cent over 1942.

When supplies of woodpulp and manufactured paper could no longer be imported, it became necessary to use waste paper for more than half of all the paper produced. Under the British system each ton of waste paper produces about 1,800 pounds of new paper or cardboard. The same paper often is salvaged numerous times.

Rescue Training Is Credited With Saving of 1,675

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Rescue training and the courage of American merchant seamen were credited by the War Shipping Administration today with saving 1,675 persons from a torpedoed troopship in the Mediterranean.

The SS Monterey, part of a convoy which underwent a ferocious aerial attack during which a troopship was torpedoed, was ordered to the rescue job.

The port side of the vessel was lined with "scrambling nets," man-ropes, and ladders. The starboard side was reserved for boat operations to prevent boat falls from interfering with those being taken aboard. Tackle was rigged to haul injured men through sideports.

Of those aboard the torpedoed vessel, only four were lost.

The Monterey's seamen cited Capt. E. R. Johanson to their unions for "the manner in which we were guided" during the attack and rescue. The commander of the destroyers escorting the convoy congratulated all hands for "outstanding work."

Germans Try Hit-and-Run Raids in Italy

Continued from Page 1

of fighting until one passes under a certain bridge and comes onto a ribbon of road frequently under German artillery and mortar fire.

Under that shelter—a not particularly reassuring shelter since it is an objective in itself—I talked with the Major of a famous regiment who indicated the whereabouts of his most forward troops. Directions were almost superfluous because shell bursts ahead showed where the enemy was trying to drive them back.

To join up with these meant going on foot through the fields since the road was under direct observation and—where flanked by the foremost platoons — machine-gun bullets were whipping through the air.

Ahead is high ground upon which the Germans can fall back in defense of the Appian Way which supplies Germans troops on the western sectors of the Cassino front.

That afternoon the fighting was what the Major described as "sticky business" on the slopes going left of Via Anziatta. It was over by the time I arrived and we had taken some prisoners. But we also had home killed and wounded.

The latter were engaging the attention of first-aid units whose magnificent work while sharing danger with the troops they serve perhaps is taken too much for granted.

Challenged by Sentries

On the way back I came across a curious case of a German prisoner being taken behind our lines while he was trying to get through them from the rear. He was an exceptionally tall and well-built young man who had escaped from the prisoners' war cage back in Anzio.

Still dressed in a German uniform he had made his stealthy way safely to a point where there was only a single line of our men between him and the most forward German foxholes.

At dusk he tried to make it but was challenged by, one of our sentries. Asked for password he replied with the name of a crack British regiment. That was his undoing and he was soon on his way back to a barbed-wire enclosure.

While American and British gunners were pounding a German position I accompanied a bombardier taking "tracers" to forward batteries. These are little charts showing each battery where the others are after they move.

Calmly Pursue Tasks

En route we called at a farmhouse where there was one of those "front-line families" who calmly pursue their ordinary vocations, apparently regardless of the tide of war surging past their door.

These people never cease to astonish me. One so often comes across peasant girls and men tramping unconcernedly alongside roads that are periodically under shellfire. I saw one man cycling toward the front line not far away. He couldn't outrun the troops, however, because no civilian was allowed to pass between the lines.

In one place where German and Allied foxholes are little more than a hundred yards apart one farmworker was unable to round up the cattle one evening because they were in a field near our lines, while he was nearer the Germans.

On the rounds with the bombardier I visited British gun crews using American M-7 self-propelled 105 mm. medium guns. The officer was loud in praises of these fully-tracked weapons which are hard for the enemy to observe because they make little flash and have a high degree of mobility.

'Good Work' by Gunners

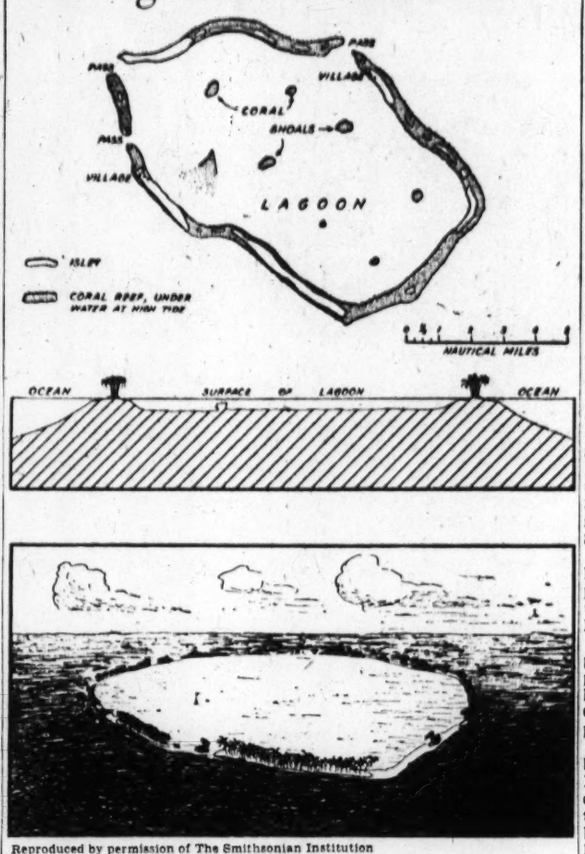
Suddenly the order came to shoot at enemy tanks away out of sight over the slopes.

The officer not only gave ranging directions, but put his men "in the picture" as to why they were shooting. A short while later a radio report came in from an observation post, "good work—tanks believed destroyed."

The quantity and precision of Allied artillery fire is the thing the Germans come to like the least in this theater of war.

The Allied build-up in the bridgehead means that they are going to get plenty if and when the battle for Rome really begins.

Living Islands Hold Secret



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Many Theories on Wherefores of Coral Structure

Upper illustration depicts the layout of an atoll. The center drawing shows the undersea formation. The lower illustration shows the appearance of an atoll from the air.

Marshalls Attack Brings Up Mysteries of Coral Atolls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nobody knows—not even the United States Marines.

When the battle-wise Leathernecks of the Pacific were told a few days ago that they were heading for Kwajalein atoll, they knew they were bound for a ring of coral roofs.

But how did the coral reefs get there in the first place? There are a lot of theories. Even the Smithsonian Institution in Washington won't take responsibility for saying exactly how nature did it.

There are 32 atolls and 800 reefs in the Marshall Islands. They are, divided roughly into two chains which the Japanese have named Radak and Ralik. Radak, which means sunrise, is to the east, and Ralik, which means sunset, is to the west.

Atolls, which seldom rise more than 20 feet above sea level, are made of living coral. The activity of these marine organisms, combined with the action of carbonate of lime from the warm Pacific waters, result in producing the substance of limestone.

Although on the surface an atoll may appear to be a group of separate islets enclosing a lagoon, it is actually one formation, the islets being connected by submerged reefs.

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Move to Halt U. S. Vote Plan Defeated

By Richard L. ...out
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—By another paper-thin majority, the Administration managed to defeat today, 44 to 42, an attempt by states' rights advocates to sidetrack a Federal ballot soldier vote bill in favor of a state ballot measure.

The vote showed the customary political division, a New Deal majority barely able to hold off a coalition of Republicans and southern poll-tax Democrats.

The vote came on a motion of Senator John H. Overton (D) of Louisiana, to lay aside the Administration-backed Federal ballot by an emasculating amendment. It was the same motion that was lost Feb. 4 by a tie vote.

Majority Leader Barkley attempted to follow up today's test by agreeing to the Administration Lucas-Green bill, and then taking up the amtter of whether it should be added to the bill passed last week by the House for a state ballot system.

Vote Action

The Senate adopted a motion, by voice vote, which it had rejected Feb. 4, 44 to 39, requiring that the name of the individdal candidate be written into the blank space on the Federal ballot. This wiped out the device whereby the soldier-voter could simply write "Republican" or "Democrat" to cover members of Congress and Senators.

Next, the Senate accepted by voice vote an amendment by John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, requiring that absentee ballots must be in the hands of appropriate election officials "by the hour for closing of the polls" to be counted. Originally, greater flexibility was allowed.

President Roosevelt consulted with executive leaders before today's voting began.

As the situation stands, the House has torpedoed the President's demand for a uniform soldier ballot, and the Senate has come within an ace of doing the same thing.

Hence, the Administration is searching about for a compromise that would permit a dual system: State ballots in those cases where they are practicable and where the states have made provision for them, and federal ballots for the rest.

Under the Rankin bill, passed by the House overwhelmingly last week, it is generally believed that many servicemen abroad would be disenfranchised due to lack of adequate state provision for absentee-voting.

The Rankin bill is substantially the same as that previously passed by the Senate, but which a majority of the Senate now shows some signs of remodeling.

Mr. Roosevelt has called this system a "fraud," and he would presumably veto it if it were enacted. It is doubtful if the veto could be overridden. This, however, would create a deadlock unsatisfactory to the Administration. Since it would provide a minimum of Federal assistance to soldiers' voting without such assistance, most observers agree, the soldiers' vote would be limited.

Lacking new direction from Congress the War Department has meanwhile taken action under existing soldier-voting laws in the first primaries and state elections. Four states, Louisiana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Illinois give opportunity for an advance test of state ballot procedure. In Louisiana there is a general election of State and local officials on April 18, while Illinois and Nebraska hold primaries April 11, and Pennsylvania April 25.

Procedure Announced

The War Department over the week end announced the procedure to be followed, lacking more positive Federal ballot legislation.

A Louisiana soldier must first apply to his home State for ballots by mail; having received which he must promptly return them by mail after having marked them.

For soldiers of Pennsylvania and Nebraska to vote, they must first write to their State capitals for application forms. Next, having received their application forms they must properly fill these out and send these back to the State capitals. If these forms are correctly made out, they will next receive the ballots from their State capitals. Having finally received these, they can mark them and send them back for the vote itself. In other words, two round trips are required.

There are time limits on which all these procedures must be fixed for absentee ballots. Nebraska's is April 13. Soldiers must first write in for their application form.

While the foregoing procedure theoretically gives absentee soldiers a chance to vote under state ballots, the practical result of it, it is agreed here, is to reduce soldier voting to a minimum.

The Army explains:

"It is not desirable to burden oversea air mail with applications for ballots in cases where the time interval is manifestly too short to accomplish receipt, execution, and return of the ballot."

The fate of the more simplified Federal ballot system, or some compromise dual system, rests with the Republicans, since they hold the balance of power. Democrats are divided, about two thirds of them favoring the Federal ballot, and the other third, mostly from Southern states, opposing it. Republicans in the House voted almost solidly against the Federal ballot.

Ambassador and Nieces

© Harris & Ewing

South American Official in Washington

Ambassador Adrian Escobar of Argentina with his two nieces, Maria L. Escobar, left, and Martha, right, upon their arrival in Washington.

Oil Deal in Middle East Opens New Policy for U. S.

Continued from Page 1

prudent to gamble the future of the nation in such a speculation. The construction of the pipe line will assure that huge quantities of oil in the Persian Gulf region will be available to this country when and if needed."

Competition Denied

Mr. Ickes denied that PRC will compete with private industry. "On the contrary," he declared, "its purpose is to promote the private oil industry of this nation."

Under the agreement, the PRC will construct, own and maintain a trunk pipe-line system from the Persian Gulf area to the Mediterranean. The cost of the construction, plus interest, will be returned to the Government within 25 years, together with such net profit as may be agreed upon.

The pipe line will be made available to other oil producers and shippers, in addition to the parties to the agreement, provided they fulfill certain stipulated obligations.

The agreement also provides that the operating companies shall provide a reserve of 1,000,000,000 barrels of oil for the naval and military forces of the United States to use in fighting the War and maintaining collective security after the war.

Available to Government

This reserve will be made available for Government purchase at any time for military or naval use at 25 per cent below the market price in the Persian Gulf region, or of similar crude oil in the United States, whichever price is lower.

In times of war or other national emergency, the Government has an option to purchase all of the crude petroleum produced by the companies and all products thereof, to be paid for at such price as may be agreed upon.

Mr. Ickes estimated the pipe line cost at between $130,000,000 and $165,000,000, but Senator Moore declared that it would probably be closer to $500,000,000.

The companies have agreed not to sell petroleum to any government or people when the American State Department judges such sales would be unwise in the light of United States foreign policy.

Announcement of the pipe-line agreement followed disclosure of other American plans for expansion of Mid-East oil resources including construction of a new refinery in Saudi Arabia by the Arabian-American Oil Company, developments at the Persian Gulf refinery of the Bahrein Petroleum Company, owned by Standard Oil of California and the Texas Company; the Abadan, Iran, refinery of the British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, and the Haifa, Palestine, refinery of Consolidated Refineries, Ltd.

While not outrightly opposing the pipe-line project, Senator Brewster is objecting to such crucial foreign policy being set by an arm of the executive without close attention from Congress.

Along with Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, with whom he toured world battlefronts last summer, Senator Brewster is compiling his views on postwar world petroleum development, to be published by the Truman Committee in its annual report about March 1.

Russia Holds Out Prospect For an Independent Poland

Continued from Page 1

office in the Ukrainian Soviet Republic would create stimulus for "a friendly rapprochement of these states and may require conclusion of special agreements for strengthening these friendly connections between them."

Adds Independence Cue

This statement, hinting at possible future treaty negotiations, gave added significance to action taken at Moscow last week extending to each of the 16 separate Soviet Republics the right to handle its own foreign affairs.

It appeared here that the strategically located Ukraine was slated for a key role in a Soviet plan to settle boundary issues and at the same time build a powerful Slav bloc against future German aggression. There also was a hint of the role which other individual Soviet Republics may be expected to play in the settlement of important frontier problems.

Indicating that the Polish government-in-exile in London was to be ignored entirely in this plan, the Moscow broadcast said that "the emigré Polish government not infrequently displays imperialistic, pro-Fascist tendencies in its politics," and added:

"It is obvious that such tendencies preclude even the possibility of a friendly agreement."

A Significant Appointment

Significantly, perhaps, it was disclosed that Alexander E. Korneichuk had been named Commissar of Foreign Affairs for the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. Mr. Korneichuk, who resigned only last week as the Kremlin's Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, has strongly opposed Poland's claims to her prewar eastern borders. He is the husband of Wanda Wasilevska, President of the Union of Polish Patriots in Moscow which has been highly critical of the exile government.

Although the Russians have denied officially reports that they have presented Finland with an ultimatum to quit the war, the bombing of Helsingfors by several hundred Soviet planes last night was generally taken as a warning to the Finns that with the lifting of the siege of Leningrad Soviet forces are now ready to deal with them.

The Russian attack on Bulgaria came in the form of a Moscow broadcast bitterly denouncing the Sofia Government on the grounds that Bulgarian ports were being used by the Germans against Russia.

Soviet Hits Bulgars

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Moscow last night denounced the Bulgarian Government, and charged that Bulgarian ports were being used by the Germans against Russia.

This was the strongest attack the Soviets ever have made against Bulgaria, with whom the U. S. S. R. still maintains diplomatic relations. It came in a broadcast by Moscow radio, quoting a Tass dispatch from Istanbul, recorded by the Soviet monitor.

"The whole territory of Bulgaria has been obligingly placed by the Bulgarian ruling clique at the disposal of Hitlerite troops in the war against the Soviet Union," the broadcast declared.

"The Bulgarian ports of Burgas, Varna, Ruschuk (Ruse) and others (on the Black Sea) have been converted into German naval bases and are being used against the Soviet Union."

Moscow charged that Bulgarian railroads and her fleet are carrying supplies bound for the Soviet-German front, and that all Bulgarian airdromes and the telephone and telegraph network have been placed at the disposal of the Nazis.

Thomas Urges Voices for The Small Nations

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, said Feb. 6 that as a preliminary condition for working out an American policy for an enduring peace it was time to demand "What are the President's commitments, expressed or implied, to Messrs. Stalin and Churchill?"

"I name them because there has been no consultation with any spokesman for the millions of European and Asiatics outside the territories of the Big Four," Mr. Thomas said in an address for delivery over the Columbia Broadcasting System network. "I suspect that the President's sudden demand for total conscription was made partly to divert public pressure for more information concerning his commitments to his powerful associates.

"We know and have approved a general commitment to co-operation between the major allies with a possible future organization of some more inclusive association of peace-loving states for collective security. I yield to no one in my desire for a sound postwar co-operation and in my condemnation of an American isolation turned imperialist. But the blessed word 'co-operation' may be used to make an unhallowed partnership in an unstable imperialist alliance of the strong, far more costly to us than a determination to mind our own business, make our own democracy work with friendship to all, but power politics commitments to none."

He suggested that an enduring peace program should provide that every people be granted self-determination and that where guidance to full self-government was necessary, that guidance should be under an international authority with careful protection of native rights. He said a successful world confederation should be open to all nations.

Mr. Thomas spoke under the auspices of the Postwar World Council, a private organization with a voluntary nation-wide membership. He is chairman of its Executive Committee.

Justice Department Reorganizes Division

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—A reorganization of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, designed to speed up the handling of an increased volume of work resulting from the war, was announced Feb. 6 by Tom C. Clark, Jr., Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Division.

Under the reorganization, Harold Judson, Los Angeles attorney, becomes general assistant to Mr. Clark. As second in command, Mr. Judson will supervise the immediate operations of the Division.

Kwantung Famine Relief Does a Lot With Little

Continued from Page 1

in Southwest China's Kwangtung Province, although most of China's emigrants, especially to the American continent, came from the afflicted districts in Central and Eastern Kwangtung along the coast line.

Food Imports Needed

Even before the war these populated areas normally produced only three or four months of the required rice supplies. The people lived mainly on imports from French Indo-China and Thailand which were cut off by the Japanese.

Lack of imported fertilizer progressively reduced production, since the soil was badly overexploited. On the other hand the Japanese were making increasingly desperate attempts to attract by the offer of high prices, rice from the suffering areas for the near-by occupied districts where similar conditions obtained.

This was especially so since the increasingly successful Allied submarine and aerial operations against coastal shipping was cutting off imports for the Japanese own needs.

The age-old lack of land communications with Kwangtung's hinterland across difficult mountainous country reduced both facilities for supplies from other parts of Free China and the purchasing power of the local population who had no outlets for traditional products like oranges, chinaware, embroideries, and paper.

Previous semifamine conditions became acute when last year's spring crop failed and a country-wide wave of rising prices swept the remote areas of Kwangtung.

Many Chinese Refugees

At the same time large numbers of hungry Chinese refugees from Japanese-occupied areas, especially Swatow, Hong Kong, Malaya, and Thailand, streamed to their old homes in search of a livelihood.

The relief organization is doing its best. The military are trying to help in reducing the enormous cost of transport of whatever rice is obtainable from the hinterland, the only means being coolie carriers who must walk many weeks. The Government is trying to help by intervening against speculation and corruption in an area which only just before the present war came under control of the Central Government.

The Kwangtung International Relief Committee is getting American, Canadian and British funds but they are insufficient due to the low exchange rate and the high cost of rice and transport, although administrative costs are negligible since in the main the workers are missionary volunteers. The Committee is now fully supporting 1,500 orphans, feeding and educating 2,500 other children, and daily feeding 15,000 of the starving.

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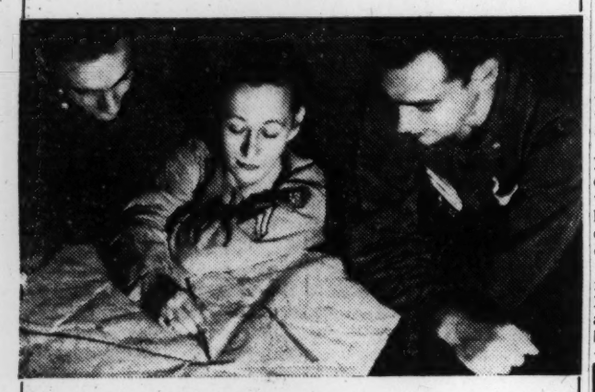

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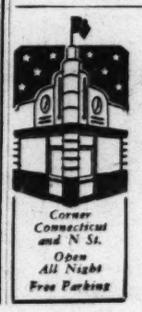

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Lightning Plays Rival to Namesake

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—A new version of the P-38 Lightning, capable of fighting in the thin air eight miles above the earth while maneuvering at high speeds, is escorting long-range bombers as well as making its own bombing missions, the Army Air Forces disclosed today.

The presence of P-38's as escorts for bombers ranging far into Germany has been reported lately in dispatches from abroad, but it was not until today's announcement by the AAF that details on the performance of the new series ship was revealed.

The new P-38 has increased its service ceiling "well in excess of 40,000 feet," the AAF reported. This high altitude performance apparently results in part from two other reported improvements, a 30 per cent increase in horsepower and the addition of "aileron boosters."

The power increase comes from the installation of an improved turbo-supercharger and new inter-cooler installations which enables each of the twin Allison engines to produce "over" 1,500 horsepower as compared with 1,150 horsepower in the first P-38's.

The new series, the AAF said, has a "radical increase in rate of climb at altitudes over 30,000 feet and materially increased rate of climb at all altitudes." It is the rate of climb and the response to controls in the rarefied air of high altitudes that determine the service ceilings of planes.

The announcement did not explain operation of the new aileron boosters, but said that, combined with the old combat flap, the boosters turn the Lightning "into a dogfighter which can outmaneuver many single-engined ships."

"In its role as a fighter-bomber," the AAF observed, "the Lightning packs the heaviest bomb load of an AAF ship used in such a capacity. It is a deadly combat weapon in low-altitude bombing and strafing missions."

The P-38, said the AAF, is a product of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Calif.

They Spot the Foe

WASHINGTON, Feb 7 (AP)—The Navy's use of big heavily armed land-based planes has solved a major problem—how to trail enemy surface ships without being chased away.

The Navy reported today that is PB4Y, the Navy version of the famous four-engined Liberator, is proving highly valuable in the South Pacific.

"The Liberator," the Navy said, "is able to find enemy forces and to stay with them to keep a steady stream of reports flowing back to allied bases despite opposition from enemy aircraft."

To be able to keep constant track of an enemy surface ship force, whether a fighting or cargo movement, is a highly valuable advantage. It means that the location can be radioed back to the nearest American naval and air forces for an attack at sea or on the port into which the enemy ships finally sail.

Such scouting previously has been done by long-range flying boats. Those planes, however, are relatively slow and do not mount the firepower contained in the Liberators. Enemy fighter opposition, therefore, frequently drives them off before a full report can be made. But the Liberator, with its bristling guns, can take care of itself and, even more, can chase and shoot down Japanese bombers encountered while on patrol missions.

Hull Disclaims Any Knowledge Of Definite Armistice Terms

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, questioned today regarding a London story that United States Ambassador John G. Winant had presented a draft of America's armistice terms to Germany to the European Advisory Council, disclaimed any knowledge of any completed draft of surrender terms.

Mr. Hull's reply indicated that surrender terms were a matter of discussion. The creation of the London Council, he said, had as one of its functions the question of armistice terms and related questions. But his guarded replies suggested that surrender terms were far from completed—that the final armistice would be drastically affected by events, although the general "unconditional surrender" phrase has been known for a long time.

He was as guarded in the answer to the many other questions put to him today as he was on this question on armistice terms. Briefly Mr. Hull replied as follows to a half a dozen questions:

Too Early to Comment

1. He was not prepared to comment on merely published reports that Russia had established an autonomous Ukrainian Foreign Office. This had been interpreted as paving the way for a solution of the Polish-Russian border question and formation of a republic to take in all Ukrainians, those in Old Poland as well as those in Russia.

2. He considered it a shade early to make any comment on the Spanish situation that might be helpful. The conclusion drawn from such a reply by reporters was that before long there would be something worthwhile to say about the Spanish situation and the pressure that Britain and the United States have been putting on General Franco to get him to practice real neutrality.

3. The Secretary also refrained from commenting on Henry A. Wallace's recent speech out west in which it was reported the Vice-President said that much more was expected of Argentina than just breaking with the Axis. That subject could be discussed at length, he added, but he was not prepared to say more today. Reporters were left with the impression that developments were in the making in Argentina and that the Secretary did not want to unbalance them at this moment. This could mean that Argentina was in trouble internationally—or that it was preparing to implement its Axis break with further action.

No Reply From Tokyo

4. He did reveal that the Japanese had not replied to his last protest, but he was not prepared to make the text of that public until a reasonable amount of time had gone by to have assured delivery.

5. When questioned as to whether developments in Europe on the diplomatic fronts did not suggest a trend away from the Moscow pact, the author of that pact said but little of a committal nature.

6. Commenting on the plan to build a United States oil pipe line from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean he said that the Arab states concerned would have to be consulted, of course, about the right of way. The whole problem belonged more in Mr. Ickes' field than his, he said.

7. He had no information to offer on who, as reports had said, was shipping arms to Costa Rica.

The press conference was an unusually well-attended one.

Chicagoan Says United States Lets Scoffers at Religion Rule Opinion

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 (AP)—Thomas H. West of Chicago declared today "we have allowed the intellectual smart alecks, the debunkers of goodness, the detractors of decency, the sneerers at idealism, and the scoffers at religion to dominate the thinking of this country."

Mr. West, Chairman of the Lay Advisory Section, International Council of Religious Education, made the statement in an address prepared for the Council's annual meeting.

"The result," said he, "is our cities, our communities, our national life is pervaded by an attitude—a climate of opinion—which is definitely subversive of religion.

"Thus the Church and the Church school—and home also—work in effect in a vacuum . . . since this subversive . . . attitude actually sucks out of our children and youth all the religious impressions which the home, the church and the church school can implant."

Mr. West said "when we lay people learn to express our religious attitude effectively, we will be able to make religion function in the corporate life of America. . . ."

Hitched to This Star You'd Get Fast Ride

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 7 (AP)—Discovery of a new celestial speed demon—a star that rockets through the heavens at more than 500,000 miles an hour—was reported by Dr. Frank K. Edmonson of Indiana University.

Dr. Edmondson, Assistant Professor of Astronomy, described the star as belonging to the "dwarf" category, now moving away from the sun and may be found in the Milky Way.

He said the new star, calculated to be traveling with a velocity of 155 miles a second, was discovered through measurement of stars from photographs taken under a cooperative arrangement Indiana Univesity has with the University of Texas McDonald Observatory and the University of Chicago.

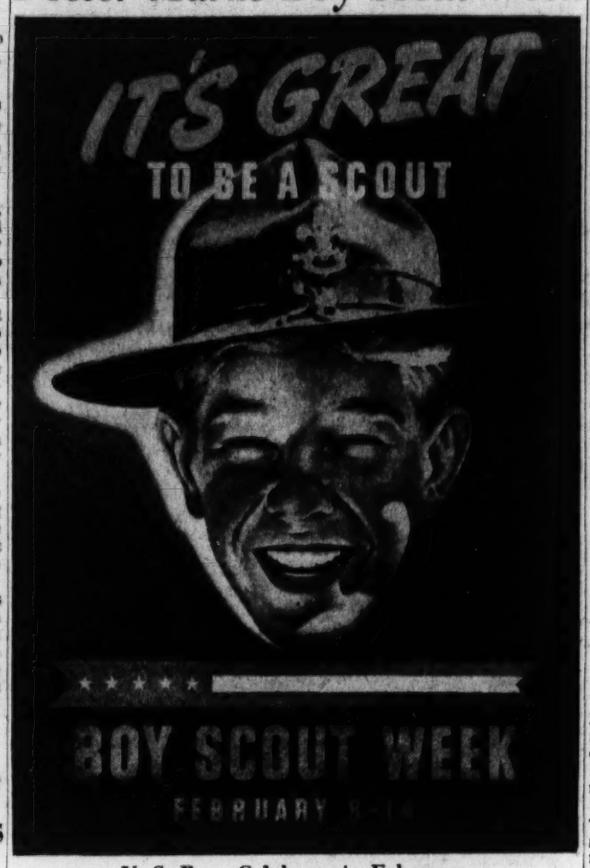
Willkie to Enter Nebraska Primary

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie will enter the Nebraska preferential primary on April 11 as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, the New York Times said today in a special dispatch from North Platte, Neb.

The Times said that Mr. Willkie announced he would file in the primary during an interview yesterday in his special car on the Union Pacific Overland Limited carrying him on a tour of the Northwest.

The 1940 Republican presidential nominee, the Times added, sai dthta his purpose in seeking the support of the 15 national convention delegates from Nebraska was to demonstrate that he had voting strength in the Middle West.

Poster Marks Boy Scout Week



U. S. Boys Celebrate in February

Boy Scout Anniversary Highlights Accomplishments in War Activities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Observance of Boy Scout Week, marking the 34th anniversary of the founding of the movement in America, will begin tomorrow and continue through Feb. 14. This year's celebration highlights the important place Scouts are filling in the nation's war effort, stemming from the 45 war service projects in which they have participated on request from Government agencies.

Latest of the war services is the assignment for 1,500,000 members to act as salesmen in the Fourth War Loan Drive all this week. The Scouts were invested as sales aids by Daniel W. Bell, Undersecretary of the Treasury during a nation-wide radio program Feb. 5.

Boy Scouts and Cubs, in their first wastepaper collection two years ago, brought in nearly one fourth of the paper collected. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, has asked their help in the present drive for wastepaper "in order to keep mills running at full capacity," thereby stressing the importance of their service at this time.

Duties Outlined

More than 315,000 Boy Scouts are carrying official identification cards signed by Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, qualifying them as dispatch bearers for the OWI.

Among their duties is that of distributing and placing in public places Government posters and other pieces of literature pertaining to the war, and in a letter Mr. Davis characterized the work of the Scouts as having been carried out "most efficiently." The sale of War Bonds and Stamps has likewise been a part of their work.

In their part in the "Food for Freedom" campaign last year, the Boy Scouts of America are credited with having volunteered more than 100,000,000 hours of labor to the production and conservation of food, or what is reported as equivalent to the services of 25,000 full-time agricultural workers for one year.

Plan Service Camps

In recognition of the greater need this year, more service camps are being planned, from which Scouts work for farmers when help is most needed.

Among the features of the Boy Scout Week this year will be the organization of "Victory Patrols" comprising former Scouts who are now in the armed forces. Many soldiers, sailors, and marines visit their former troops while on furlough and relate their experiences, a large number of them telling how some handicraft or skill gained while active in Scouting has aided them in the armed forces.

More than 600 former Scouts have already received the highest awards from the Government for gallantry and extraordinary heroism.

'Madame Curie' Gives Garson Chance to Win Second Oscar

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 7 (AP)—Ten films, five actors, and five actresses have been nominated by various groups of movie workers for this year's 16th annual awarding of little gold statues known as Oscars.

Ballots for the final voting will be mailed Feb. 11 to approximately 10,000 film industry employees and winners of top honors will be announced March 2, Walter Wanger, President of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, said yesterday.

Films nominated, of which one will be selected as the year's most outstanding, are: "Casablanca," "For Whom the Bell Tolls," "Heaven Can Wait," "The Human Comedy," "In Which We Serve," "Madame Curie," "The More the Merrier," "The Ox-Bow Incident," "The Song of Bernadette" and "Watch on the Rhine."

Actors nominated for best-performance laurels are Humphrey Bogart in "Casablanca"; Gary Cooper in "For Whom the Bell Tolls"; Paul Lukas in "Watch on the Rhine"; Walter Pidgeon in "Madame Curie," and Mickey Rooney in "The Human Comedy."

Nominees for best performance by an actress are Jean Arthur in "The More the Merrier"; Ingrid Bergman in "For Whom the Bell Tolls"; Joan Fontaine in "The Constant Nymph"; Greer Garson in "Madame Curie," and Jennifer Jones in "The Song of Bernadette."

The balloting also will assign honors for supporting roles, directing, screen-play writing, features, short subjects, art direction and other endeavors.

Argentina's Relations With Axis Countries Off

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Government announced Feb. 5 that all communications to countries with which Argentina has broken diplomatic relations have been suspended.

Communications, which previously had been cut between Argentina and Germany and Japan, now have been severed with the Axis satellites—Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Vichy France.

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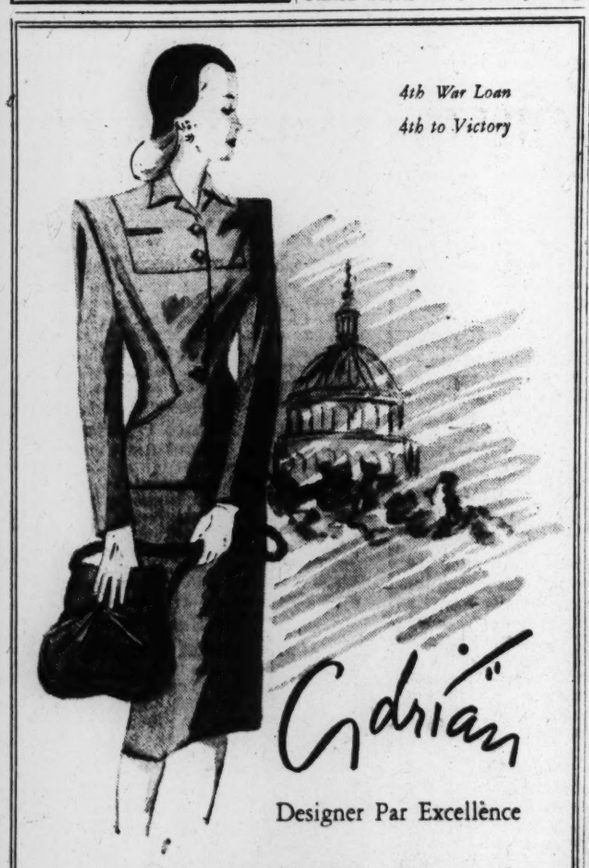

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The Home Forum

Godlikeness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A TENDENCY from which few of us are exempt is that of attempting to adapt the implications of what we hear and read to our way of thinking, rather than adjusting our thinking to the meaning intended. For example, do we ever stop to think what is really meant by the terms "image" and "likeness" in the familiar Bible verse (Genesis 1:26), "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness"?

Moses recognized that there is but one God, one First Cause and creator. With vision humbled and spiritualized by experience, honesty, and love for his people, he saw that man is not a self-constituted entity with power, privilege, authority, and glory of his own, but that he is utterly dependent upon God not only for his creation but for his continuance and well-being.

* * *

Writing in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" of the Master's teaching along this line, Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 94): "Jesus taught but one God, one Spirit, who makes man in the image and likeness of Himself,—of Spirit, not of matter. Man reflects infinite Truth, Life, and Love. The nature of man, thus understood, includes all that is implied by the terms 'image' and 'likeness' as used in Scripture."

If one stands before a mirror, the image in the mirror will exactly duplicate his actions. The image will possess no intelligence of its own, no ability, no motion, but will merely reflect them without alteration, without addition or subtraction. The image is not another man, but simply the reflection of a man. Again, a ray of sunlight is not another sun, but, emanating from the sun, it partakes of the sun's brightness and warmth.

In our use of the terms "image" and "likeness," do we start from the standpoint of the one God, the one First Cause and creator, the All-in-all, and reason correctly that man, God's image and likeness, only expresses God, Spirit, his source and substance? Or do we divide God into gods, and think of man as possessing what he only reflects?

* * *

The First Commandment admonishes, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me" (Exodus 20:3). Here the use of the term "gods" may in certain respects be likened to our use of the term "personalities." But God is infinite Person, indivisible Spirit, and the belief in multiple personalities is in direct opposition to the First Commandment. Man, being the reflection of God, knows only God; he does not know gods, personalities. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes tersely (p. 337), "Material personality is not realism; it is not the reflection or likeness of Spirit, the perfect God."

Human sense ignorantly interprets what it sees, and calls man material instead of Godlike, spiritual, and perfect. When he corrected his false sense of man as personality, Jacob said to his brother, "I have seen thy face, as though I had seen the face of God" (Genesis 33:10). When material sense yields to spiritual understanding, we behold our brothers not as multiple personalities, made up of good and evil, but as individually reflecting the one divine, harmonious Spirit, God.

* * *

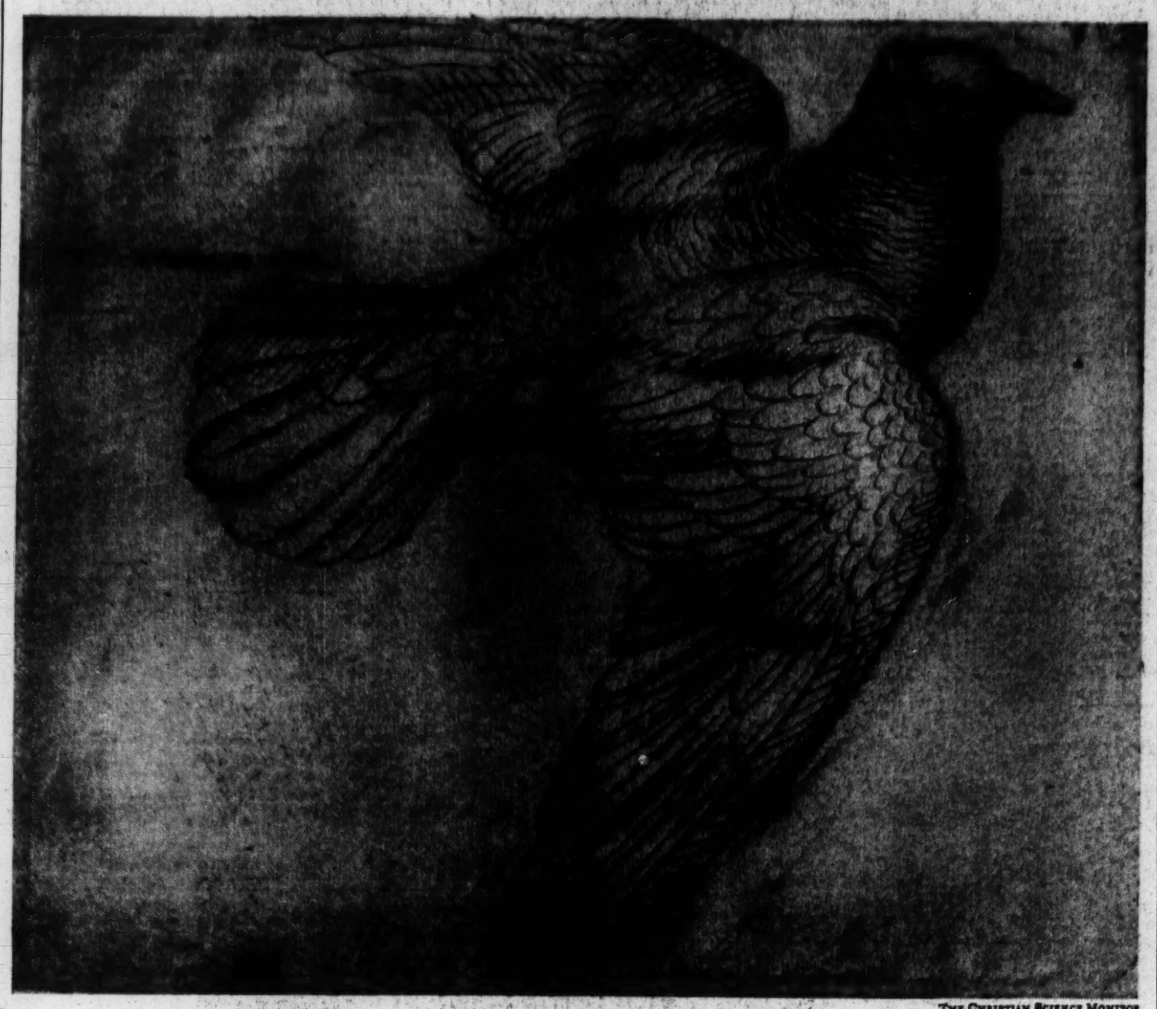
Does such a stand seem too radical to accept? Do we resist the giving up of the sense of personal joys which seem to flow from friends and family? What is it we like about our dear ones, or dislike about our so-called enemies? Is it not that which they express of good on the one hand, or of evil on the other? Yes, it is that which they express which determines our feelings toward them. If we see good in them, we see God's qualities in them, and our affections are attracted by this spiritual evidence, not by personality. If they seem to express qualities that are not good, we are repelled by these unlovely traits. But material personality, good or bad, is not the real identity of man.

We must find all good in God; we can never find it by looking elsewhere. When an inquirer called Jesus "good," the Master replied: "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God" (Matthew 19:17). God is good, and God is All-in-all. If we once thought that good was wrapped up in a little bundle called personality, we must learn to understand that good is infinite and immortal, never outlined by personal sense or limited by material goings and comings. Is not this the cure for sorrow when loved ones have passed beyond our sight? The image of God, Life, cannot, does not, die or disappear, and we do not have to believe anything untrue. Our work is constantly to cling to what is God-appointed and true.

* * *

Constantly are new views of God and man unfolding. As we grow in spiritual understanding, healing becomes more uniform and simple. We gain a clearer comprehension of God as Love. We find in Christian Science the Comforter promised by Christ Jesus, and we begin to recognize the beauty and order of creation, and our true identity as the image and likeness, the reflection, of the Most High.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STUDY OF A BIRD: *From an Album of Drawings by Pisanello*

ANTONIO PISANO, or Pisanello, (c. 1397-1455), was an Italian artist of great repute in the first half of the fifteenth century. He was a painter, decorator, and medallist, who went forth from his native town of Verona to fulfill the commissions of princes. His gifts were especially suited to the luxurious living of the day. For he decorated walls, designed costumes, harnesses, even dog collars; he struck beautiful medals. His rich talents were praised by poets, and there were many who held his gifts superior to those of Giotto. Indeed, some of his drawings were attributed at one time to Leonardo.

This drawing of a bird is one of a beautiful album which was acquired by the Louvre from a collector, Vallardi, in 1836, for the sum of fifty thousand francs. The Pisanello drawings have become classics of their kind. They were made, apparently, from the direct observation of nature and they show the curiosity of an artist eager to speak in a most cogent manner.

LA SEMEJANZA A DIOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

UNA TENDENCIA de la cual pocos de nosotros estamos exentos es aquella de querer adaptar las deducciones de lo que oímos y leemos a nuestro modo de pensar, en vez de ajustar nuestro pensamiento al significado que se persigue. Por ejemplo, ¿nos hemos detenido alguna vez a pensar lo que realmente se quiere decir con las palabras "imagen" y "semejanza" en el versículo tan familiar de la Biblia (Génesis 1:26): "Entonces dijo Dios: Hagamos al hombre a nuestra imagen, conforme a nuestra semejanza"?

Moisés reconoció que no hay sino un Dios, una Causa Primera, un creador. Con visión más humilde y espiritualizada por la experiencia, la honradez y el amor hacia su pueblo, él vió que el hombre no es una entidad constituída por sí misma, con poder, privilegio, autoridad y gloria propios, mas bien que depende completamente de Dios no sólo para su creación sino también para su continuidad y su bienestar.

Escribiendo en SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) acerca de las enseñanzas del Maestro sobre este punto, Mary Baker Eddy dice (p. 94): "Jesús enseñó un solo Dios, un solo Espíritu, que hace al hombre a la imagen y semejanza de Sí mismo, —del Espíritu, no de la materia. El hombre refleja la Verdad, la Vida y el Amor infinitos. La naturaleza del hombre, así entendida, incluye todo lo que se denota con los vocablos 'imagen' y 'semejanza', según se los emplea en las Escrituras."

Si alguien se para delante de un espejo, la imagen en el espejo reproducirá exactamente sus acciones. La imagen no poseerá inteligencia, ni habilidad, ni movimiento propios, sino simplemente los reflejará sin añadir o quitar. La imagen no es otro hombre, sino simplemente el reflejo de un hombre. De igual manera, un rayo solar, no es otro sol, sino que emana del sol y participa de la brillantez y calor del sol.

En nuestro uso de los vocablos "imagen" y "semejanza", ¿partimos del punto de vista del único Dios, la única Causa Primera y único creador, el Todo-en-todo, y llegamos a la conclusión, por un razonamiento correcto, de que el hombre, la imagen y semejanza de Dios, expresa solamente a Dios, el Espíritu, su fuente y substancia? O ¿dividimos a Dios en dioses y pensamos del hombre como poseyendo lo que el solamente refleja?

El Primer Mandamiento advierte: "No tendrás otros dioses delante de mí" (Éxodo 20:3). Aquí el uso de la palabra "dioses" puede en ciertos respectos asemejarse a nuestro uso de la palabra "personalidades". Pero Dios es Persona infinita, Espíritu indivisible, y la creencia en múltiples personalidades está en oposición directa con el Primer Mandamiento. El hombre, siendo el reflejo de Dios, conoce solamente a Dios; él no conoce a dioses, personalidades. En SCIENCE AND HEALTH la señora Eddy escribe concisamente (p. 337): "La personalidad material no es el realismo; no es el reflejo o semejanza del Espíritu, el Dios perfecto."

El sentido humano ignorantemente interpreta lo que ve, y llama material al hombre en vez de llamarle semejante a Dios, espiritual y perfecto. Después de corregir su falso sentido del hombre como personalidad, Jacob dijo a su hermano: "He visto tu rostro, como quien ve el rostro de Dios" (Génesis 33:10). Cuando el sentido material cede al entendimiento espiritual, contemplamos a nuestros hermanos, no como múltiples personalidades, hechas de bien y mal, sino como reflejando individualmente al único Espíritu divino y armonioso, Dios.

¿Acaso tal actitud parece demasiado radical para poder acéptarse? ¿Resistimos el abandono de la sensación de goces personales que parece fluir de nuestros amigos y familiares? ¿Que es lo que nos gusta acerca de nuestros seres queridos y nos disgusta acerca de nuestros enemigos, así llamados? ¿No es aquello que ellos expresan de bien por un lado y de mal por el otro? Sí, lo que ellos expresan es lo que determina nuestros sentimientos hacia ellos. Si vemos el bien en ellos, vemos las cualidades de Dios en ellos y nuestros afectos son atraídos por esta evidencia espiritual, no por la personalidad. Si aparentemente expresan cualidades que no son buenas, somos repelidos por estos rasgos faltos de amor. Pero la personalidad material, buena o mala, no es la identidad real del hombre.

Debemos encontrar todo bien en Dios; no podemos hallarlo mirando a otra parte. Cuando un investigador llamó a Jesús "bueno", el Maestro respondió: "¿Por qué me dices bueno? ninguno es bueno sino uno solo, a saber, Dios" (Mateo 19:17). Dios es bueno, y Dios es Todo-en-todo. Si alguna vez pensamos que el bien está envuelto en ese pequeño paquete llamado personalidad, debemos aprender a entender que el bien es infinito e inmortal, nunca delineado por el sentido personal o limitado por idas y venidas materiales. ¿No es esta la cura para la tristeza cuando los seres queridos han pasado más allá de nuestra vista? La imagen de Dios, la Vida, no puede morir o desaparecer, y no tenemos que creer cosa alguna que no sea verdadera. Nuestra obra consiste en asirnos a aquello que es señalado por Dios y que es verdadero.

Constantemente nuevas vistas de Dios y del hombre se están desenvolviendo. A medida que crecemos en entendimiento espiritual, la curación se hace más uniforme y simple. Ganamos una comprensión más clara de Dios como Amor. Hallamos en la Ciencia Cristiana el Confortador prometido por Cristo Jesús, y empezamos a reconocer la hermosura y el orden de la creación y nuestra verdadera identidad como la imagen y semejanza, el reflejo del Altísimo.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

The Highest Steel Track in the World

THE LITTLE SISTERS and Elsa waved us away as our train started up over the Andes, climbing, climbing, up over the highest steel track in the world. Sandoval, very self-contained but courteous, explained in his low-pitched musical voice everything that we passed: the exact height of every granite mountain, the names and spelling of the villages—anything that I asked him. He volunteered nothing. He spoke slowly, as Elsa had requested him to do, knowing that rapid Spanish confused me.

The train puffed up through a world of barren rock mountains whose muted colors of reds and purples, gold and mauve, are a painter's dream—narrow canyons whose walls at times you could have reached out to touch; the rushing noisy river below with its narrow green strip of vegetation. There were innumerable switchbacks, at which the nose of the engine touched the side of the mountain, and then the train backed up, climbing in the other direction.

Early in the afternoon we reached the highest point on the railway, just under sixteen thousand feet. Sandoval said that the motor road was higher. We went through a long tunnel to emerge on the *altiplano* with glaciers cradled in the rocky heights in the midst of a flurry of snow. A copper-colored Indian boy guarded a great herd of llamas.

Then we dropped rapidly down to the mining town of Oroya, which lies in a valley at about twelve thousand feet. Here the smokestacks of the *Cerro de Pasco* mining company send up black plumes to stain the turquoise sky. . . .

By late afternoon we were in the fertile valley of Jauja, twelve thousand feet above the Pacific, a broad valley guarded by barren pink-tinged mountains. As the sun sank, shadows slowly painted pastels of blue and gray on the mountain summits. The train ambled over the plain ribboned with lanes bordered by tall eucalyptus trees and pale rose adobe walls. By dark we were in the market town of Huancayo, and by nine o'clock I was asleep in a hard but clean bed with many Indian blankets against the cold of a Sierra night.—From "Pangoan Diary," by RUTH HARKNESS. (New York: Creative Age Press.)

Snow on the Mountains

AS FAR AS color went, fall fulfilled its obligations, but utterly forgotten were the rains we should have had. The hills grew drier, the trails grew dustier, the colors grew brighter and brighter. Toward the end of it, I looked down from a high hill and saw that not only the trees were gold and rust; but the tules in the slough were pale yellow, dark gold, bronze and nearly red. Winding through the valley like a river on fire. It must have been like that all the time, while I had been looking at shining leaves and wishing for rain. No matter how much you see, there is always more to be seen; never have I noticed all of one fall or one spring.

One thing is sure about the rains: they always come. Fall can be long and dry, ranchers can wonder when the drought will ever end, but at last the rains will come to find every dust-buried grass seed and stir them into growth. This time the rains came with winter and the earth seemed to gulp them down, and suddenly everywhere the new green was coloring the land. Night and day the rains fell, lichen turned green on the boulders, cattle-trails turned into little streams, sumac leaves brightened, red berries glowed like rubies.

* * *

I wanted to eat the new grass like a horse, paw the fragrant earth like a young bull, run and play like a calf. Everything smelled good enough to eat, and the animals thought so; they even ate bites of greasewood and sagebrush, and looked as if they'd even like to sample cactus.

The day came when the rains let up a little, though the sky was by no means cleared of clouds; so I saddled Pericles and started for the hills to look up all the heifers and little bulls and see how they had liked the rain. The wind blew and the clouds kept moving on the sky, some of them dark to indicate more rain, some of them the white variety that look as if they had been wrung out and hung up there to dry. Sometimes the clouds parted so the sun could shine on us, and the warmth was welcome; then the sun would be covered and I'd pull my jacket collar higher. But the cold wind had a tangy flavor that I liked, and it made Pericles feel lively, like scrambling up the steep slippery trails in a hurry.

* * *

We reached a saddle in the hills from which I could look over the valley toward the mountains. The mountain-tops were surrounded by clouds, looking dense and immovable; but, while I watched, the heaviest clouds stirred a little and then for one instant they rolled back and let me see Cuyamaca's head. It was white with snow! So that's why the wind had that wonderful teasing tang; it was snow we were smelling, snow from the mountains far away.

The first snow on the mountains is a great and wonderful thing. Fall is over, the rainy winter is here, grass will grow in the valley pastures, the season is swinging along and it makes you feel that all is as it should be. So I sat on Pericles, looked to the mountains, and hoped for another glimpse of that shining whiteness.

I tried to tell Pericles about it, laughing at myself and him. "Remember the snow?" I asked him, and felt that, if he knew what I was saying, he would surely shudder. For once Pericles stood on the tip-top of that distant mountain, and he stood deep in snow, and all he saw was more snow, and it is a sight I am sure he never wants to see again. It happened almost accidentally. The day a friend and I decided to load our horses in a trailer and take them to the foot of Cuyamaca, then ride to the top, was a day of warm sunshine in our own valley. We could not see any snow on the mountain and had no idea of what we were going to ride through before we came home again.

It was cool and sunny at the foot of the mountain when we unloaded the horses and started to ride up the muddy trail; it was the sparkling sort of mountain day when the pine-needles shine and the air makes you tingle. We were surprised to see a patch of white ahead of us on the trail, for we thought the snow had all melted. We rode on and the patches became many and, after a while, it was all snow everywhere. The horses were amazed, for, of course, they had never seen such a sight before. When the snow had appeared only in patches, they had managed to walk around it; but now they were forced to go through it, and it puzzled them no end. As we climbed higher, the snow was deeper and hoofs sank through the crust; the horses floundered because they thought it was like sticky mud. What is a horse to think when the familiar earth is suddenly so changed? Earth had always been brown in summer and green in winter; never had it been white and cold. They put back their ears and trudged disgustedly up, no doubt wondering why their riders were making foolish sounds of delight.

* * *

For we did not share our horses' opinions. We had never ridden in the snow before; we had never seen such beauty as snow glistening in the clearings, purple where the shadows fell across it. The wind soughed through the upper pine branches, but the snowy earth held silence like a secret too wonderful for telling. And, when we reached the top at last, and looked into our own warm brown and green valley, we had no words to say. We looked at white slopes far and near, and at the snowless distance, and none of it was real.

But so clearly do I remember it that now, when I look at snow on the mountains, I see it as it was that day when we were there. White on the mountains has a meaning it never had before.

It is too bad that Pericles does not agree with me.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

Aleutian Evening

East, and ever east, the long wind blows
Along gaunt rocks, across chill spectral tides;
Far out in the diminishing gray light of sea,
And homeward now, a solitary freighter rides.

Once more the misted slate-blue dusk descends
Across unending sweeps of silent ashen snow;
And silently, one after one, beneath the hills
Brave little lone tent lanterns glow.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Not a Perfect Cone

THE TIPI BELONGED to the woman, and the Indian woman on the Plains was a careful busy housewife who could make a snug home wherever grass grew. A well-bred Cheyenne woman was the equal of any Dutch vrouw at making her family comfortable. I have lived in the homes of both, and I know.

It was Indian women of this sort who contrived the tipi—by all odds the best tent ever invented. Twenty or more long, straight, tapered poles—pine or cedar—peeled and seasoned, were artfully stacked in a cone against a tripod and then tautly covered with a semi-circle of canvas or tanned buffalo hides neatly sewn together. This covering was pinned up the front with wooden skewers the size of a lead pencil, and was pegged to the ground all round. In a permanent camp all the poles were set two or three feet deep in the earth, so defying all but the most violent winds.

The tipi was not a perfect cone, but tilted slightly back, so that the smoke-hole was on the front above the pins and the entrance. This made the tent a thing of beauty, showing a different silhouette from every angle. . . .

Since the bottom of the covering was usually two or three inches above ground all around, plenty of air came in below to carry the smoke up and away; there was a continual draught blowing in all around the bottom of the tent.

To keep that draught from striking the backs of her family as they sat facing the central fire, the Indian housewife lashed a sheet of canvas to the poles over each pallet four or five feet up. This canopy or lining hung down inside the poles and was tucked under the edge of the bed behind. Thus the air coming in under the bottom of the outer covering was automatically deflected upward by this lining, and never struck the people about the fire.

Since the poles sloped inward, the lining formed a canopy over the bed, and so turned any rain that might fall through the smoke-hole or beat through the outer covering. Thus the windbreak was built inside the tipi proper—making the whole as snug as it was well-ventilated. Because of its sloping walls, which reflected the heat of the fire downward, a fire no bigger than a dinner plate kept a tipi warm as toast. . . .

The white man's frontier shack was a mighty poor makeshift compared with a good tipi.

It shed wind and water, it was snug and warm and airy. Two women could pitch a big tipi in fifteen minutes—if necessary, one could do it, and it could be transported at the rate of fifty miles a day, horseback.—From "Short Grass Country," by STANLEY VESTAL. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1944

Sentiment Flares for Political and Economic Autonomy in Alaska

U. S.-British Unity Seen In Mideast Trade

Anglo-American policies expected to be merged to meet supply needs of Mideastern area.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Feb. 7—Pessimistic predictions of a cutthroat trade-war between Britain and America after the war get little confirmation from those persons here who are in the best position to judge both countries' intentions.

In fact it is now felt in some of the highest quarters that the chances for Anglo-American commercial peace and co-operation in the Mideast are rather good.

Today I was talking with one of the best informed American officials in this part of the world and was told categorically but frankly that the British have shown unmistakable readiness to co-operate with Americans here after the war.

My informant added, however, that such working together must necessarily depend upon the United States having a definite commercial and economic policy toward this area.

British Have Policy

He said the British had long since formulated such a policy and knew pretty well what they intended to do here once peace was restored. On the other hand America, with the exception of a few farsighted businessmen, hadn't any such policy as yet. He declared this naturally made it more difficult for the British when they attempt to harmonize their postwar plans with those of their American ally.

Since British traders have always had a greater interest in the Mideast than have Americans, it is recognized formerly that they will be the ones called on to make the greater sacrifices if any are necessary to harmonize Anglo-American commercial interests. United States Government economists here will tell you, however, this does not mean the British are not going to pursue a vigorous trade policy in this area, but merely that they recognize there is probably enough business for two and that the Americans are going to try and get some of it anyway and that it is to everybody's interest to avoid a trade war.

It should also be stressed that the term "Anglo-American commercial co-operation" does not mean Britain and America have the intention of freezing out competitors and other nationalities. It merely takes into account what everybody knows, and that is that these two English-speaking countries will be the only ones in the world ready to step in and supply the Mideastern needs for some time and that in the foreseeable future the bulk of Mideastern exports will come from Britain and America.

Oil Problem

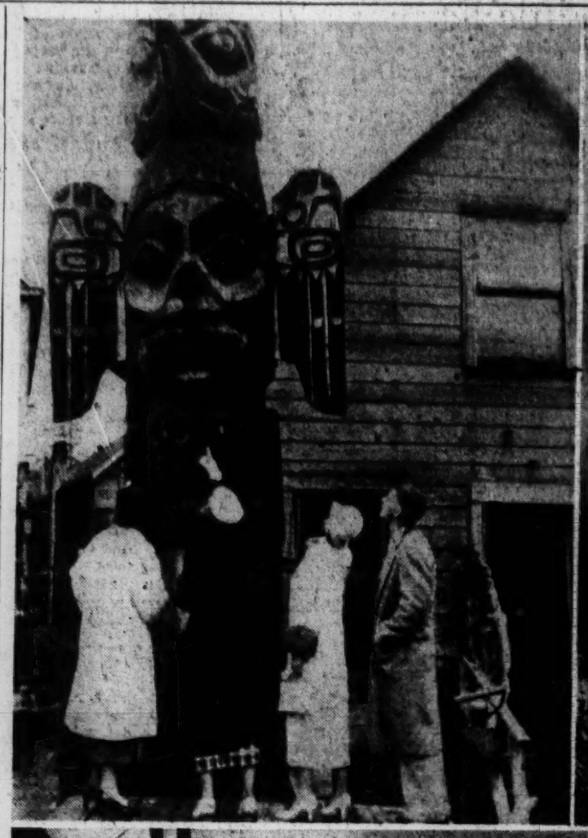
If America and Britain work out a mutually satisfactory trade policy toward this part of the world, it is not unreasonable to assume other countries will be able to fit in this scheme peacefully. One of the biggest tests of this determination to follow peaceful trade policies, will be to overcome the oil question.

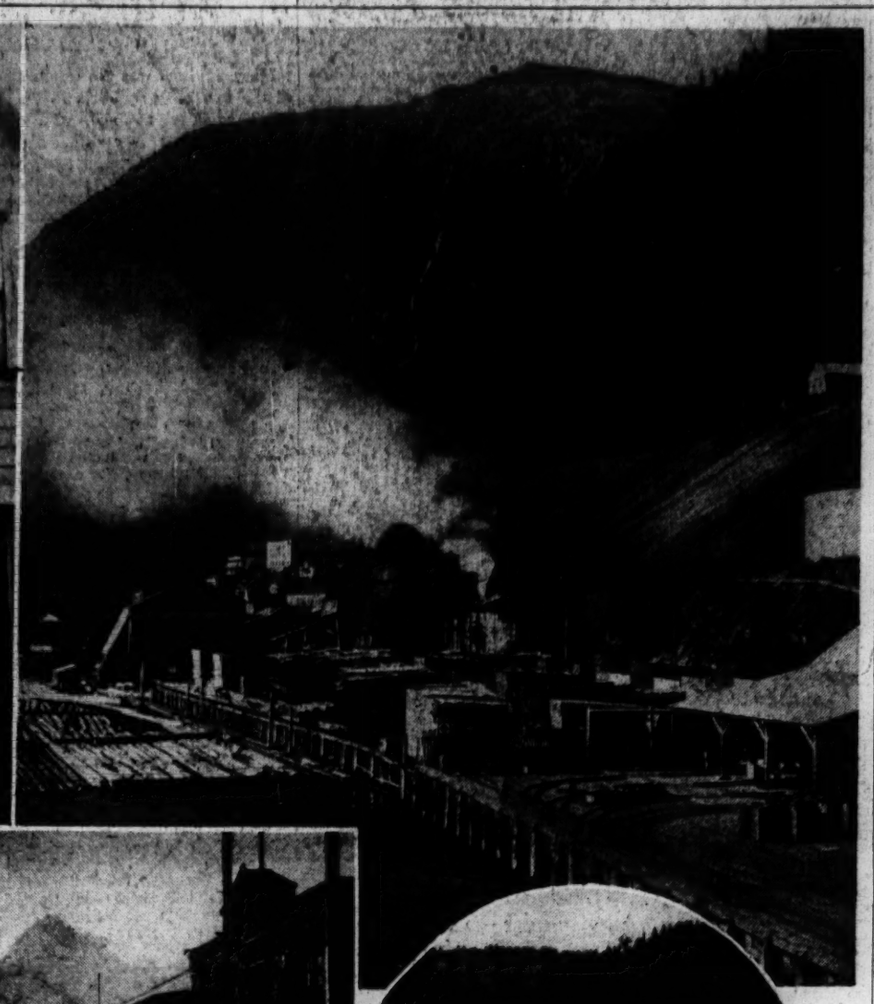
It would be ridiculous to deny some British businessmen and officials have not been disturbed over the growth of American participation in the exploitation of the Mideast petroleum reserves. Other officials however, recognize the inevitability of this development in the light of American apprehension over the rapid consumption of domestic oil resources. The discovery of new fields in Arabia, Egypt, Persia, and Iraq is evidence there is enough petroleum in the Mideast to keep everybody busy.

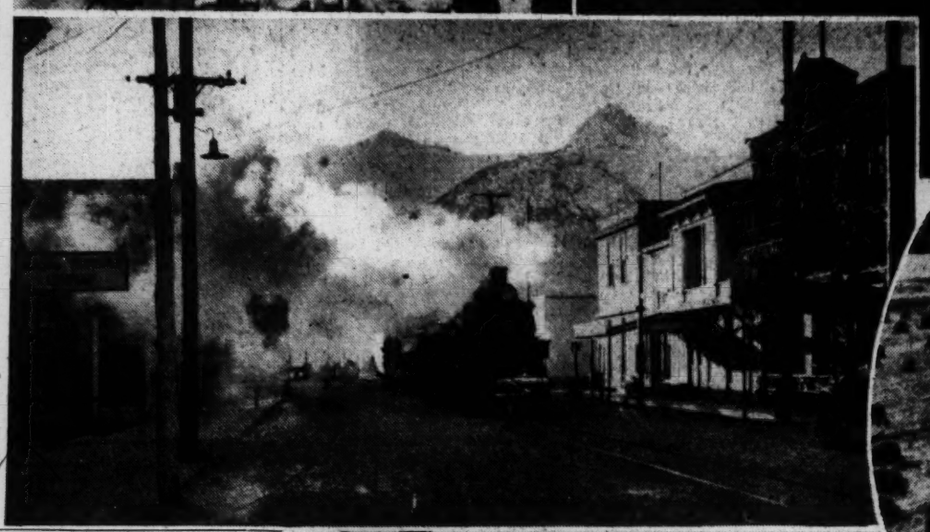
While American oil companies and the United States Government have joined hands in the proposed development of Mideastern petroleum stocks, it is generally seen that oil provides a special case where Americans are concerned, and that there would not be any such vigorous co-operation between industry and government in fostering American commercial interests in the Mideast along other lines.

Perhaps the most hopeful concrete sign of American and British ability to co-operate economically is that provided by the Mideast Supply Center. Throught this agency Washington and London have registered at least three major successes. First, they have helped shorten the war by saving shipping space, and by intelligent direction of local production. Secondly, they have softened the shock of the war on the Mideast's economy. Thirdly, they have succeeded in keeping alive many British and American, as well as local businesses, and agencies which would have folded up if they had not been nursed through this period of restricted trade.

It is on the basis of this successful co-operation that American officials here believe it will be possible to achieve a still broader measure of Anglo-American commercial co-operation after the war.







Wide World, H. Armstrong Roberts, Associated Press; Rolphe Dauphin, Canadian Pacific Railway

Many Alaskans Believe New Star Should Be Added to 'Old Glory'

Proponents of statehood for Alaska point to the solid foundations of its varied community activities. Upper left—Totem pole, which most visitors associate with the northern possession. Upper right—Waterside sawmill. Center left—Skagway has its Broadway, but with a railroad down its main street. Oval inset—Cow sets off a quiet scene of farmland in the Territory. Lower—Luxuriant celery is typical of the many crops that grow easily and abundantly in a country too often regarded as always snow covered and too cold for reasonable food production.

War Activities Stir Move For Individual Statehood

Measures in Congress asking for independent status supported from Nome to Ketchikan—Sprawling area with population of 72,524 now playing important part in war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Juneau, Alaska

Statehood for Alaska, once only a casual discussion topic, such as the weather, has, in the last few months, flared anew from Nome to Ketchikan.

The gathering sentiment for political and economic autonomy supports a bill by Alaska's delegate in Congress, Anthony J. Dimond, to confer statehood on the sprawling territory of 72,524 population.

Mr. Dimond's bill is No. 3,768 in the House of Representatives. Another statehood measure, Senate bill 951, has been introduced by Senators Pat McCarran of Nevada and William Langer of North Dakota.

One of the greatest forces tending toward the statehood form of government is the coming of thousands of soldiers, sailors, and defense workers to Alaska. With them have also come hundreds of professional men, engineers, aviation experts, entertainers, even statesmen of passage such as Wendell L. Willkie and Joseph E. Davies, whose utterances have had their effect.

Part of the pro-State argument points out that the United Nations are fighting to liberate millions of persons from outwardly-imposed governmental systems. Hundreds of Alaskans are in the Allied armies, both Canadian and American, doing their part for democracy in distant corners of the world, but facing the prospect of returning to a territory without power to govern itself.

Gov. Ernest Gruening, Alaska's presidential-appointed Governor, has backed the move to give Alaskans, as a stop-gap measure, the right to choose their own Governor under another pending Dimond measure.

Greater Alaska Envisaged

The visions awakened in Alaska's citizenry by tremendous aviation, highway and civic improvement projects—all federally financed—has kindled the desire not only for a greater Alaska, but also some voice in the operation of these things which at present are so important in winning the war.

There is hardly a town in Alaska which has not had direct Federal expenditure. At the same time, the accumulation of small Federal bureaus and even a few fairly sizable ones, has caused a popular reaction against "directives."

For example, Ketchikan, where a city administration that had budgeted for a water chlorination system, suddenly refused to install one when instructed to do so by the United States Public Health Service. In some places these might be called insurrections.

Unanimous endorsement of statehood was voted at all local caucuses of Democratic and Republican parties in December. Territory-wide caucuses are yet to be held. A resolution for statehood carried the House and lost in the Senate at the Territorial Legislature a year ago.

A corporation, "Statehood for Alaska," has been organized, with headquarters at Anchorage. The chief aim is to gather and publish data pertinent to statehood, such as the costs of supporting a state, sources of new revenue and benefit to be gained.

Delegate Diamond has pointed out that Missouri, Illinois, Nevada, Wyoming, and Oregon all became states when their population was less than Alaska's is at present. Nevada has but a few more than Alaska today, he estimates.

Although the delegate admits that Alaskans probably would pay $4,000,000 a year to support a state, compared to the $2,000,000 the Territorial Government now costs, he feels that the value received would be many times as great as the cost. The Territory obtains most of its revenue from annual license fees levied on businesses and industries and from excises on liquor and luxuries. It has no income or property tax. Its school funds come largely from a $5 per capita tax on all men and women who work regularly.

Delegate Dimond, a Valdez lawyer, is convinced that out of its present average commerce of $116,000,000 a year, it can spare $4,000,000 to support statehood.

What "Statehood for Alaska" plans to demonstrate is that as a Territory Alaska is losing out on revenue to which it is entitled and which it could easily collect as the forty-ninth state.

Such revenue would come chiefly from such sources us these:

Sources of Revenue

1. License and poundage fees on fish.
2. Income taxes on corporations doing business in Alaska but paying only license fees.
3. Income taxes on seasonal workers who pay only the $5 poll tax and general tightening up of collections.
4. Taxes and rentals on public lands. The Oregon and California Land Grant Laws, for instance, provide for Government sharing with states and counties of income from the cutting of timber.
5. Gasoline taxes.

Alaskans want a voice in where the roads shall be built and how they shall be policed, it has been found. They already dislike paying Federal income taxes and having no representation in Federal affairs, for their delegate has no vote in Congress.

Resentment is widespread at the practice of sending in Government officials to handle public jobs for a few years at Alaskan salaries—which are generally 20 per cent above those paid in the State.

There is support for a law requiring all officials with duties of a Territorial function, to be residents of Alaska for at least three years before their public service begins. Such a bill recently was passed in regard to the four federal district judges here.

Opposition to statehood will come, proponents believe, from the absentee property owners and industrialists who would lose financially—from Federal office holders whose posts would be wiped out by statehood, and from liquor interests, who apprehend state monopoly in hard liquors.

The opponents contend, too, that Alaska hasn't able men and women to run the affairs of a state. Proponents reply that when the need arises, the leaders will present themselves. If public officials are chosen who cannot discharge their duties properly, the citizens then would have the machinery to replace them, which today they lack.

Fascists Lose Man Who Voted To Oust Duce

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Luigi Federzoni, former President of the Italian Academy and Fascist Grand Council member, sentenced to execution as one of the officials voting for Mussolini's ouster last July, has escaped from puppet Fascist authorities in Northern Italy, the Hungarian telegraph bureau said in a Zurich dispatch received by the Office of War Information.

Signor Federzoni was one of 13 Council members condemned to execution in absentia, while five others, including Count Galeazzo Ciano and Marshal Emilio de Bono, were sentenced and executed. A 19th Council member, Tullio Cianetti, was sentenced to prison for 30 years.

Although sentenced in absentia, Signor Federzoni had been under arrest, said the Hungarian report recorded by United States Government monitors. It gave no details of his escape.

King 'Written Off'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Gaetano Salvemini, former Italian Deputy, said Feb. 5 that King Victor Emmanuel is doomed and the main problem in Italy is a clash between the Badoglio clique of generals and civilian political groups.

Signor Salvemini who left Italy in 1925 and long has been an outspoken anti-Fascist, is now a Harvard University Professor.

He told a group of newspapermen and Government officials that he believes the King has been written off by Washington and London.

Signor Salvemini criticized the Allied Governments for what he called failing to make clear to Italians that they can junk not only the King but the whole monarchy if they have a mind to.

Allies Oppose Move

NAPLES, Italy, Feb. 7 (AP)—Allied authorities moved yesterday to halt a project of the government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio to enlist former officers of the disbanded Fascist Militia into Carabinieri to guard ports, roads, bridges, and other communications behind the zone of military operations.

Local Carabineri officials were advised to ignore the Italian Government order until objections could be made against the incorporation of officers of Mussolini's former political army into the crack constabulary which remained nonpolitical throughout the regime of Fascism.

Some Allied officials expressed the belief that sufficient officers of the regular Italian Army could be found for expansion of the Carabinieri.

New Armament Makes U. S. Planes Stronger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—New and improved products of the Army Air Forces' armament laboratories are going into this country's planes, including the big bombers, to make them the hardest shooting and best-defended aircraft in the world.

An official disclosure of firepower developments in aircraft armament is producing special interest in aviation circles in view of Gen. H. H. Arnold's recent description of the giant B-29 as a "battleship of the air," armored heavily with the multiple-gun power turrets.

Col. Frank C. Wolfe, chief of the air forces' armament laboratory, writing in "Air Force," lists a score of new developments or improvements on existing equipment, several of which are of interest in light of General Arnold's emphasis on the gunfire potentialities of the "superfortress."

Included in the list are these:

Developments Listed

Hydraulic and electrically operated gun turrets with multiple gun installations; remotely controlled and power-boosted and hand-held machine gun mounts; remote control of a plane's gunfire; increased firepower for nose and tail positions; improved computing sights for all gun positions, both turret and fixed; emphasis on placement of guns to assure maximum protection.

Discussing remote control of gunfire in aircraft, Colonel Wolfe says:

"Aircraft fire control is a new art. This war's trend toward a battlefield in the stratosphere has spawned heretofore untried types of aircraft armament. One solution is the use of remote fire control systems which remove the gunner from the proximity of his guns, diminishing the effects of vibration on the sighting operation and allowing for greater comfort and less fatigue for the gunner.

"Much stress has been placed on power-driven turrets for all sizes of machine guns and cannons," and Colonel Wolfe writes these installations and their continued improvement "have done a great deal toward commanding respect from enemy fighters."

American fire-power experts, having a wide range of calibers running from .30 caliber machine guns to cannons, now are relying on the .50 caliber gun, which, he says, "is the weapon most commonly employed in our aircraft."

System Explained

"In bomber types," he says, "the guns usually are mounted in pairs which are disposed from nose to tail to afford protection from every conceivable direction of attack."

For some time United States bombers have been using computing sights [to give the distance to, speed and lead necessary for a target] and these "have forced enemy fighters to remain at a range from which their firepower is ineffective."

Although the use of computing sights thus far has been limited to turret-mounted guns, Colonel Wolfe says, "additional computing sights have been developed and placed in production for use in all other gun positions."

Colonel Wolfe's article apparently was written before the Army's recent announcement of the "Flying 75," the 75 millimeter cannon mounted on a B-25 Mitchell bomber on a new recoil device. The disclosure that computing sights now are used for fixed mounts guns suggests the use of this type of aiming for the "Flying 75."

Civilian Wrappings Of Paper Face Cut

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Supplies of paper package wrappings for civilian use will be only half of normal this year because of the shortage of woodpulp and heavy military demands, Arthur D. Whitewide, War Production Board vice-chairman for civilian requirements, said Feb. 4.

However, Mr. Whiteside said, as many paper shopping bags with handles will be made as were produced last year. They are intended for use many times and to substitute for individual package wrappings.

The civilian wrapping supply also is expected to include adequate quantities of paper of the type used by butchers. Moderate supplies of paper and variety bags and big bags for assorted groceries should prove enough, Mr. Whiteside asserted, providing housewives save the bags for their own reuse.

The supply of folding boxes for apparel purchases will be considerably less than in peacetime, he said.

Bryson Urges Showdown On War Dry Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Representative Joseph H. Bryson (D) of South Carolina, has called for a showdown on his national prohibition bill.

The House Judiciary Committee, which has had the proposal under consideration since early last year with only one hearing, should "vote it up or vote it down," the Carolinian said yesterday in an interview.

A member of the Committee, Mr. Bryson said he is certain the group would not evade the issue but would take a stand one way or another. He believes, he added, a majority would take a stand one way or another. He believes, he added, a majority of the Committee is with him.

"Our Committee does not sidetrack or pigeon hole legislation," he said, referring to predictions the bill would be shelved. "We vote them up or we vote them down."

Mr. Bryson's bill, to outlaw traffic in all beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume, has as its announced aim the expediting of war production by curbing absenteeism which Mr. Bryson says is caused largely by week-end drinking and pay-day sprees. He said he is not interested at this time in pushing legislation for permanent prohibition.

The fact that the Committee has held no further meetings on the bill since it heard proponents at a public hearing last month does not mean it will be allowed to die of neglect, Mr. Bryson declared.

Opponents of the bill, led by Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri, plan to demand that a date be set to hear their views if the Committee reopens hearings. The Bryson bill, Mr. Cochran charged, is an effort "to impose prohibition while millions of men in uniform, most of whom are opposed to the proposal, are unable to assert their views."

Prefect of Rome

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Vichy Radio said today that Benito Mussolini had appointed Pietro Caruso, an oldline Fascist, as Prefect of Rome.

Japanese Attempt to Offset Atrocities by Propaganda

Editor's note: The following story is published to record a phase of Japanese propaganda—an obvious effort to counter American charges of Japanese atrocities by counter-charges of American cruelty.

Charges of mistreatment of Japanese in California detention camps are in sharp contrast to earlier reportorial and military surveys of conditions there. The other charges are considered to be just as far beyond the bounds of probability.

By the Associated Press

Sadao Iguchi, spokesman for the Japanese Board of Information, sought today to reply to United States and British charges of wholesale atrocities committed by Japan against captive civilians and prisoners of war—by citing what he said was the record of "numerous outrages" against Japanese.

"The Anglo-American campaign to spread hatred against Japan has been motivated by the desire to cover up their own crimes," Iguchi declared in a statement broadcast by the Berlin Radio.

He charged that many of the 2,400 Japanese women who were confined at the Japanese primary school in Davao (in the Philippines) were attacked.

He added that on Jan. 20, 1942, as Japanese forces were about to land at Davao Americans resorted to the most bestial treatment of 10 Japanese who were preparing food for their fellow internes. These men were bound with ropes, boiling water was poured upon them, their ears were cut off, their eyes gouged, their noses slashed and their arms and legs amputated—a sadistic torture that defies description. Enemy troops fled as Japanese forces advanced, but before that they left as many as 56 Japanese murdered."

This was a more detailed version of a charge which the Japanese made soon after they launched their attack on the Philippines, but which never has been verified by Allied of neutral sources.

The first report of Iguchi's statement relayed by Berlin suggested that he was talking purely for a world audience with the object of countering as much as possible the effect on world opinion of Washington and London charges of brutality and bestiality toward Allied prisoners of war.

There was no immediate indication whether Iguchi's statement was being broadcast or published in Japan in an effort to incite the Japanese people.

Iguchi cited what he said were some of the attacks "resulting in murder" and other acts of mistreatment against Japanese in the United States.

Some 18,000 Japanese at Davao in the Philippines were forced to live under "abominable" conditions in a camp, he further charged, and 4,200 men, women and children were "herded into the muddy grounds."

"No food was provided for them by the Americans for the first two days," he asserted, "and after that they were given only a handful of rice and a small amount of salt per day."

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Patsy's Troublesome Twins

By Carolyn Haywood

Author of "B Is for Betsy," "A Primrose Day," etc. Illustrated by the Author

The day after Truly arrived, Penny took his two kittens over to see Patsy. When Patsy saw them, she said, "Oh, Penny! May I play with them, sometimes?"

"Sure, you may play with them," said Penny. "You may play with them this afternoon, if you want to. I have to go to town with my mother, to get new shoes."

Patsy's eyes shone. "You mean, I may keep them all afternoon? Just as though they were mine?" she said.

"Yep!" replied Penny. "But you must take good care of them. Don't let them get lost or hurt."

"Oh, I'll take good care of them," said Patsy.

Penny stroked each kitten and went off to get his new shoes.

For a while, Patsy sat in a big chair and held the kittens. She thought it was just like having two tiny babies. "Like having twins," thought Patsy.

She decided to make believe that they were twin babies.

"But, if they were babies," thought Patsy, "they would have on clothes."

Doll Dresses

With this thought, Patsy jumped up. She put the kittens down on the floor and went into her bedroom. Rosalie and Rose Mary, her two dolls, were sitting on her bed, dressed in their best white dresses and bonnets. Rosalie's bonnet was under her chin with pink ribbons, and Rose Mary's was tied with blue.

Patsy picked up the two dolls and carried them into her playroom. She untied their bonnets and took them off. Then she took off their dresses and their underwear. Then she tucked the dolls into their doll-bed and covered them up with a blanket. "Now, you take a nice nap," she said to Rosalie and Rose Mary.

Patsy went back to the kittens. She picked up Really. Getting Really into Rose Mary's underwear was quite a struggle. When his back legs were in the right places, his front legs wouldn't go through the armholes. When his front legs were through the arms his back legs wouldn't fit into the place where Rose Mary's pink legs fit so nicely. Finally, Patsy decided to give up the underwear. She tried Rose Mary's slip. This went over his head very nicely and his front legs went through the armholes. Patsy looked at Really, admiringly. "Now, that's nice," she said. "You look like a baby already."

A Couple of Babies

"Mee-ow!" said Really. Which probably meant, "I don't want to be a baby!"

Patsy picked up Rose Mary's dress. She poked the kitten's head through the neck and his front legs through the sleeves and fastened the button at the back of the neck.

"Oh, you're sweet!" cried Patsy, picking up the bonnet. She decided that blue ribbons would be more becoming to the yellow kitten.

It took some time to put the bonnet on and to tie the ribbons under Really's chin. Really twisted and squirmed and even scratched but finally Patsy tied the blue bow.

"Oh, you beautiful kitten!" cried Patsy.

"Now after I get Truly dressed, I'll take you for a nice ride in the coach," said Patsy, as she tucked Really into her doll's coach. Really did a good bit of pawing and clawing but he finally decided to make the best of it and curled up for a snooze.

Patsy proceeded to dress Truly in Rosalie's clothes. Truly made noises that were worse than Really. He wiggled and squirmed and twisted. Twice he broke away from Patsy but she finally tied the pink ribbons under his chin.

"Now, my beautiful babies," said Patsy, as she tucked the kittens under a pink blanket; "I'll take you for an airing."

Very carefully, Patsy took her doll coach down the front stairs, and out the front door. Then she looked into the coach to see if the kittens were all right. They were both curled up in the foot of the coach. Really's bonnet had slipped down over one eye. Truly was all balled up in his white dress and was sticking out the blankets, tail first.

"Oh, dear!" sighed Patsy. "Such babies!" She picked up Truly and smoothed his dress. She straightened Really's bonnet. Then, pushing the coach before her, she started down the street.

When she reached the corner, Patsy went into the grocery store to spend a penny for some candy. She left her coach, standing by the step. Patsy didn't mean to stay in the store so long but she couldn't make up her mind about the candy. She didn't know whether to buy a chocolate marshmallow or a big green gum drop.

The Kittens' Chance

Meanwhile, the kittens had wiggled out of the pink blanket and were looking over the side of the coach.

"Mee-u!" said Really. Which probably meant, "Let's get out of this."

"Mee-u!" said Truly. Which surely meant, "You said it, Pal!"

And then, racing down the street, came a wire-haired fox terrier. His pink tongue was hanging out, and there was a gleam of mischief in his eye. He was out for a good time and looking for fun wherever he could find it.

He was just flashing past the doll-coach when, "Wow!" he spied the kittens. This was just the kind of fun he had been looking for. He made a lunge at the coach and over it went. The kittens flew; bonnets, dresses, ribbons and all.

When Patsy came out of the store, what she saw looked like two white rags, racing up the street, followed by a wire-haired fox terrier.

Patsy picked up her doll coach and ran as fast as she could after them.

The kittens ran as fast as their doll-baby clothes would let them. Really soon lost his bonnet. It landed in a puddle of muddy water.

Truly's bonnet had slipped down so that it covered his face entirely but he kept on running.

Without knowing it, the kittens ran straight for Penny's house.

Back Home

Minnie was standing at the back door when the two kittens appeared. At first, she thought they were two paper bags, blowing in the wind. But when they blew right past her and into the kitchen, she could hardly believe her eyes.

She banged the kitchen door on the barking fox terrier and hurried in to see what it was that had blown in. She looked in the dining room but there was nothing there. She looked in the living room but there was nothing there. Then she climbed the front stairs and went into Penny's room. And there, curled up on the bed, were the two kittens wrapped up in what looked like muddy rags.

Minnie picked them up. She looked at their clothes and at Truly's bonnet, now hanging from his neck like a wet bib. "Good land a mercy!" she cried. "Where all you get those clothes? I declare, I never did see kittens dressed up like that before. And jes' see the mud you got on Penny's bedspread."

Just then, there was a knock on

the back door. Minnie went down stairs with a kitten in each arm. When she opened the door, there stood Patsy with her doll-coach.

"Oh, Minnie!" she cried, "are the kittens all right?"

"All right!" exclaimed Minnie. "They's all right, I guess. But they give me a awful scare, 'rushin' in here like my floor rags come alive. You take them clothes off those kittens. Don't you know they don't like clothes. They likes to run in their skin."

"Not 'skin,' Minnie," said Patsy. "Fur."

"Humph!" said Minnie. "Penny come home, he'll fur you. Dressin' his kittens up like sissies."

Patsy took the muddy clothes off of the kittens. She had picked up Really's bonnet from the puddle. Then she went home, leaving the kittens with Minnie.

When she reached home, she took her little wash-tub. She put soap-flakes into it and warm water. Then she began to wash the dolls' clothes.

In a few minutes, Penny returned.

"Hi! Patsy!" he cried. "I got my new shoes"

He looked around for the kittens. "Where are Really and Truly?" he asked.

"Oh, they're over at your house," said Patsy.

"Did you have fun, playing with them?" asked Penny.

"Oh, yes!" replied Patsy, rubbing the clothes very hard.

"What are you washing?" asked Penny.

"My dolls' clothes," said Patsy.

"Gee, it's muddy water," said Penny. "How did they get so dirty?"

"A dog chased 'em," said Patsy.

"A dog chased them!" exclaimed Penny.

"It was that nasty old wire-haired fox terrier, that lives up the street. He chased 'em."

"You mean, he chased Rosalie and Rose Mary?" exclaimed Penny.

"Well," said Patsy, "not 'xactly. But he chased their clothes."

Penny screwed up his face and looked puzzled. "How could he chase their clothes?" he demanded.

"Well, he did," said Patsy. "That's how they got so dirty."

Suddenly, Penny's eyes grew very big. "Patsy," he said, "did you have those doll clothes on Really and Truly? Did you?"

"Well," said Patsy. "Well—ah! Well—ah! Sort of."

Penny frowned and looked very angry. "You did!" he shouted.

Then his face broke into a broad grin. "Gee, I bet they looked funny!" he said.

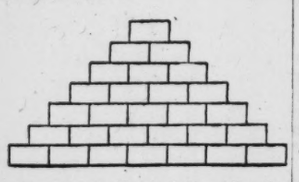
Then the two children began to laugh and they laughed and laughed and laughed.

(In the next story, Truly has a real adventure. Watch for it next Monday.)

Puzzle Corner

A Pavement Puzzle

Here are seven rows of brick pavement. Each row contains a word, and each word is found by using an extra letter with the word before it. The word in the bottom row tells how you should cross the street.



Top row—First letter in the alphabet.
2nd row—A preposition.
3rd row—What you did at mealtime.
4th row—Opposite to early.
5th row—To change.
6th row—Higher.
Bottom row—Watchfully.

Sky Puzzle

In the following sentences you will find the names of objects seen in the sky:

1. She used the clips Eric bought.
2. The runners who came in first are competing again.
3. There was a rush of air as the plane turned around.
4. John invited the strangers to come to the gathering.
5. Frank carried the books under his left arm.

Puzzle in Verse

Fill in the two blank spaces in the verse below with two words of five letters each in order to make the first and third, and the second and fourth lines rhyme.

With gratitude he left the crowd
Which speedily had grown,
"Had I my way," he said ....., I'd always be ....."

(Watch for the answers on this page next Monday.)

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SEA PINES 38th Season. Four Age Groups. 100 acres on Cape Cod Bay. Sailing, riding, Music, art, dancing, dramatics. Foreign languages. Tutoring. Special Course for older girls. Separate unit for boys. Guest House. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Winter School. FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, East Brewster, Mass.

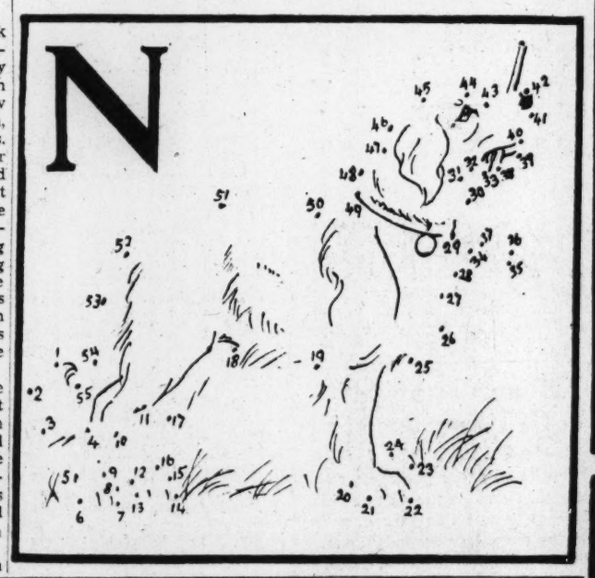
Fallen Clouds

The clouds were far above the trees—
Then in the dark, one night,
They drifted down with silent ease
And hid the ground from sight.

Flake by starry flake they fell
From their position high
And fitted to the earth as well
As they had to the sky.

Then it was lovely walking through
The clouds upon the ground,
For clouds feel good beneath the shoe,
As anyone has found.

WADE VAN DORE



Invitation to Jack Horner's Party

Dear Girls and Boys,

We are going to have a Jack Horner Party on the page For Children every month this year, and we invite you all to send in stories you write and pictures you draw yourselves.

The children who send the best stories or pictures each month will pull plums from the pie—that is, we shall send them each a lovely book chosen especially for them.

Be sure to get Mother—or some other grownup—to sign your stories and drawings, telling us your age and whether the paper is your own unaided work. If you want your papers returned, you must enclose stamped addressed envelopes, and remember that the judge's decision is final.

Address your papers to
Jack Horner's Party
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Looking forward to lots of fun for all of us
Your playmate,
Jack Horner

R.S.V.P.

Gift for Little Fawn

Mary Squirrel was the smallest of the five baby squirrels in the Oak Tree House, and she was also the liveliest one. Her sisters and brothers were just learning to peep over the window ledge of their hollow oak tree when Mary was nimbly scampering in and out of the bushes, chasing up and down the branches of the trees in the Glen.

Every morning, just as the sun smiled into her little round mirror, Mary would shout impatiently: "Please hurry, Mother, and dress me. Hurry."

And Mother Squirrel, giving up the idea of going back to sleep, finally hastened to Mary's bed.

"Hush now, quickly," she chided. "Do you want to wake the others? Why can't you sleep just a bit longer as the other children do?"

Very Busy Days

"Why, Mother," Mary whispered in a high surprised voice as her mother hastily washed and dressed her, "I haven't time to sleep. I want to look for a playmate. And there are ever so many things to do. There are new baby lambs to see in Far Pasture; Billy Chipmunk's going to put acorn cap wheels on my doll carriage; and. . . ."

But Mother Squirrel was so busy getting Mary's breakfast that she made no reply. Every morning began with the same rush.

Then, early in fall, Father Squirrel said: "Tomorrow, children, each one of you will have to begin carrying in food for the winter. Each one will have a special nook in the attic, and the one whose heap is the highest will earn a large package of roasted peanuts."

At noon the next day Mary came home to lunch. The large pockets of her checked gingham apron were bulging, but she wouldn't tell anyone how many nuts she had found. When she got to the storeroom, there were only two nuts to put into her little corner.

The next day the same thing happened, and the next. Father Squirrel talked to her that evening, showing her the large supply of food her sisters and brothers were bringing in. "And," he added, "it's now time for you to stop playing and get to work."

A Warm Welcome

Mary promised to try harder the next day. "But you see, Father," Mary begged, "the woods are so full of so very many things to gather that my pockets fill up before I get to the nut trees."

Some weeks later Mother Squirrel told the family that Mrs. Deer and Little Fawn were coming north to live in the Glen. They had never been so far North before, and it would be Little Fawn's first real winter.

"We must give Little Fawn a welcoming gift, and it must be something warm. The store sold all of its wool supply, so I can't buy any. Oh dear, if Mrs. Field Mouse hadn't cut up all of Mr. Scarecrow's coat, we could have made a blanket for Little Fawn." And she sighed as she prepared dinner.

Father Squirrel thought about it a while, and then said that Mother Squirrel might take the bright fringe from his old wool scarf. But Mother said: "No, that wouldn't do at all. There wouldn't be enough."

And then Johnny Squirrel said he was eager to give his face cloth and towel; he didn't like to get washed very well. But Mother Squirrel disappointed him because his wash cloth and towel were made of cotton, and that wouldn't do at all.

Then little Mary sang out, "I know, I know." And away she flew to her room, returning with a bag filled with odd bits and tufts of wool. "Here it is. Here it is. Look!"

Mother and Father Squirrel were astonished when they opened the bag. "But, Mary," they asked, "how did you buy this? You had no money!"

Around and around Mary danced. "This is why I didn't win the roasted peanuts. There was wool in my pockets most of the time, and there wasn't any room left for food, although I tried to catch up on the food store later."

All of the children had gathered closer, pulling at the tufts of wool, gleefully leaping and singing.

Billy Chipmunk Helped

"I used to play with the baby lambs in Far Pasture," Mary continued. "Billy Chipmunk told me about the Girl Guides saving lamb's wool that clung to hedges, and I found that the thorn bushes had bits of fuzz here and there. It was hard work to pull it from those hungry thorns, and carry it home, but Billy told me I had to be foresighted and save every scrap for the winter."

"Why," said her Mother, "that will be enough for a lovely warm blanket for Little Fawn. It will be a warm welcoming gift."

"Yes," Mary interrupted, "and there are four more bags upstairs, hidden under oak leaves."

"Four!" they all shouted. Mary nodded happily, and Mother Squirrel said, "Why, that will be enough for a blanket for each one of you. And there's bright red in my dye pot to make them a beautiful red."

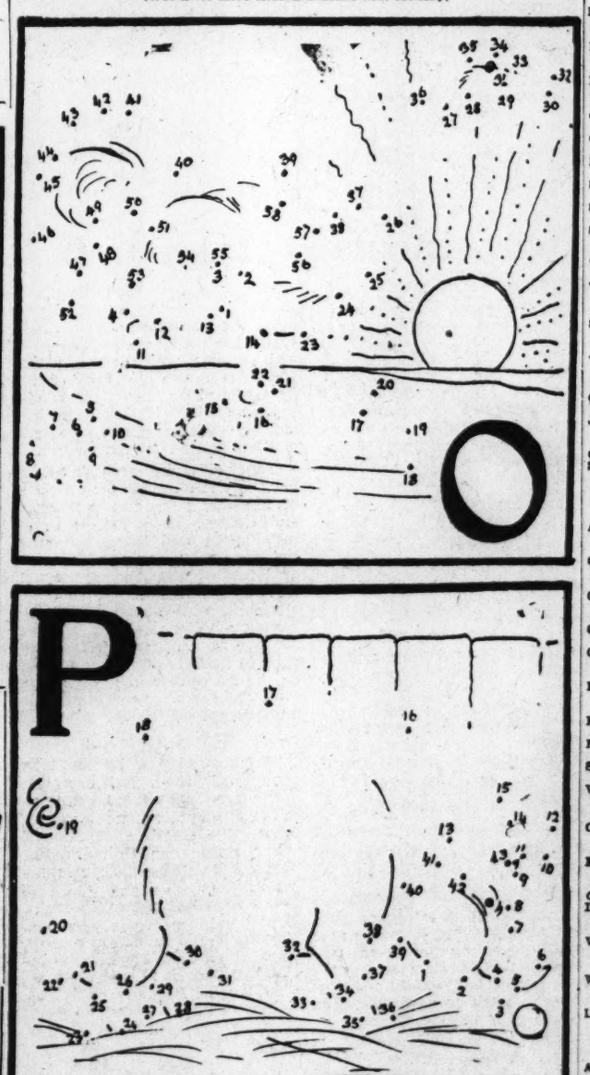
And so, when Mrs. Deer and gentle Little Fawn arrived at their new home in Oak Tree Glen, one of the prettiest and warmest gifts Little Fawn received was a small red wool blanket.

How proud Mary was, for in the center of her blanket was an outline of her own little paw which her Mother had traced, and Mary had embroidered. That was Mary Squirrel's prize for gathering wool for Little Fawn's gift.

Hidden Animals Alphabet

What animals are hiding in these squares? The letters will give you a hint, but by following the numbered dots you will find the answers to the question. Make a careful pencil line from 1 to 2; then go on to 3 and so on up to the highest number in the square. When your pencil has finished its work, you will find a beautiful creature in each square.

(Watch for more Hidden Animals next Monday)



Drawn by H. E. M. Sellen for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Men Leaving Services Retaken by New Draft

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Men wounded in action, discharged, and then fully recovered are being drafted again, it was disclosed today, and the War Department took cognizance of the situation by ordering the veterans to be given their old ranks.

Some sergeants and corporals, it was said, ha dfound themselves back in uniform as privates after the reasons for their original discharge no longer existed.

Selective Service regulations permit redrafting of veterans who again qualify. Some men wounded at Attu and at Raid Pass in the Tunisian campaign have been recalled by their local boards, the Army said.

Draft rules require a serviceman to report his status to his draft board upon discharge. In some cases the whole draft process begins again just as though they never had been in uniform.

An Army spokesman said "many such cases have come up," but gave no figures. He said men who had been overseas, were discharged, and reinducted, probably would not be sent to foreign assignments again.

Rumania Faces Odd Problem Of Food Surplus It Can't Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 5—The recent arrival in France of 700 tons of sugar, lard, butter, wheat, oil, and dried vegetables as a gift from Rumania to French children, underlines and emphasizes the excellent food situation in this wavering Axis satellite.

With many of its soldiers working on the land, Rumania has been able to abolish all food rationing and the Government has been forced to stimulate the internal consumption of essential foodstuffs since the nation actually possesses more than it can eat—and is certainly the only continental belligerent in this happy position today.

Reliable reports reaching here show that Rumania, during 1943, was able to harvest nearly 5,000,000 tons of wheat and 5,200,000 tons of barley, while a record beet crop yielded an unusually large quantity of sugar.

With its granaries and stockyards overflowing, Rumania has been attempting to find foreign customers, but a curious deadlock has now reportedly arisen. Germany, which is particularly short of potatoes (its potato yield during the past 12 months is said to have been 25,000,000 tons below requirements), wished to become the main customer for this food surplus, but Rumania is most reluctant. It still is waiting for German payments now more than two years overdue, and a clearing balance is enormously against Germany.

Meanwhile, Rumania has attempted to sell elsewhere, including Portugal, but the deal was nullified by the German declaration that it was impossible to find the necessary transcontinental transport.

Vast supplies of food are therefore lying in Rumania today, with insufficient storage space or equipment to preserve them.

The political effect of this strange state of affairs should not be ignored by those who demand that Rumania should rise in revolt. Few revolutions have come from a people adequately or abundantly fed.

It is true that Rumania is politically panicky at the prospect of Soviet occupation, but it must also be recognized that its people lack the desperation of a starving or even a hungry population

Invasion Heads Cheer Berlin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 7—"This Is the Army" has ended its London run in triumph.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Airchief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder were among the audience which applauded heartily as the curtain came down for the last time on Irving Berlin's all-American soldier show, "This Is the here yesterday.

The entire cast will go to North Africa and Italy to entertain troops in the field.

This gay, swift-moving wisecracking musical variety acrobatic entertainment, presented entirely by service men of the American forces, went during last performance with as exhilarating a swing as when it first charmed British audiences at the London Palladium a few months ago. Since arriving in this country last fall, "This Is the Army" has been seen by more than 250,000 persons and has realized more then $100,000 in aid of British Service Charities.

"This Is the Army" is written and devised by Irving Berlin, who since reaching England has added a new song, "My British Buddy," to the entertainment. This song has now been added to the film version of the show made by Warner Bros. in Hollywood.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Warwickshire

Sutton Coldfield: Town Hall, 3 p. m., March 26.

Yorkshire

Hull (First Church): Church Edifice, 383 Beverley Road, 3 p. m., March 12.

United States

California

Berkeley (Second Church): Church Edifice, 1521 Spruce Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 18. Radiocast Station KRE, 1400kc.
Covina: Covina Union High School, Citrus and Puente Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 13.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.
Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 5206 North Figueroa Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 15. Radiocast Station KFWB, 980kc.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.
Los Angeles (Twenty-first Church): Church Edifice, 11145 Morrison Street, North Hollywood, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.
Los Angeles (Thirtieth Church): Church Edifice, 5352 South Deane Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 13.
Oakland (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1500 Ninetieth Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.
Ontario: First Christian Church, West A Street and Vine Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 13.
Pasadena (First Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.
Santa Paula: Universalist Church, 740 Main Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 13.
Sierra Madre: First Congregational Church, Sierra Madre Boulevard and Hermosa Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 13.
Tracy: Tracy Union High School, 3 p. m., Feb. 13.
Turlock: Church Edifice, Columbia and Laurel Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Connecticut

Stamford: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 13.

Delaware

Wilmington: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Feb. 13.

Florida

Gainesville: Kirby-Smith Grammar School, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 15.
Jacksonville (First Church): George Washington Hotel Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 14.
Orlando: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, Third Street and Fifth Avenue, North, 8 p. m., Feb. 17. Radiocast Station WTSP, 1380 kilocycles.

Georgia

Albany: Church Edifice, Fourth Avenue and Monroe Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Illinois

Chicago (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Lecture notice for Feb. 19 withdrawn.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.
Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, Prairie Avenue near Lincoln Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.
Harvey: Thornton Township High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.
Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 15 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.
Springfield: Centennial Building Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
Winnetka: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Indiana

Chesterton (Society, Chesterton and Porter): Aron Theater, Broadway, 2:30 p. m., Feb. 13.
Evansville: Bosse High School Auditorium, 1300 Washington Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 13.
Goshen: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., Feb. 13.
Indianapolis (First Church): Murat Theater, New Jersey and Michigan Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.
Washington: Temple Court Theater, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Kansas

Wichita (First Church): East High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., February 13.

Kentucky

Louisville (First Church): Church Edifice, Third Street and Ormsby Avenue, 8 p. m., February 19.

Michigan

Ann Arbor: Lydia Mendelsohn Theater, 3:30 p. m., February 13.
Birmingham: Church Edifice, Chester and Willetts Streets, 8 p. m., February 18.
Jackson: Church Edifice, Wildwood Avenue and Homecrest Road, 8 p. m., February 18.

Missouri

St. Louis (joint lecture): American Theater, 619 Market Street, 12.15 to 12.45 p. m., February 18.

New York

Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Twelfth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., February 18.
Buffalo (auspices Fifth Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Elmwood and North Streets, 8:15 p. m., February 18.
Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, 8:30 p. m., February 15.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 8:15 p. m., February 17.
New York (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 555 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 8 p. m., February 14.
Richmond Hill: Church Auditorium, 9760 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 3 p. m., February 13. Radiocast Station WQXR, 1560 kilocycles.

North Carolina

Asheville: Church Edifice, 84 North French Broad Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.
High Point: Sheraton Hotel, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 14.
Lakewood: Church Edifice, 15422 Detroit Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

South Carolina

Columbia: Jefferson Hotel Ballroom, 4 p. m., Feb. 13.

Texas

Houston (Fourth Church): San Jacinto High School Auditorium, Holman and Austin, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.
Laredo: Episcopal Parish House, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 15.
San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Virginia

Norfolk: Blair Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 14.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Feb. 20; March 5, 19.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on March 26, May 28.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Feb. 27, April 23.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Feb. 20; March 5, 19.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Feb. 27, March 26.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on March 5, 19.
Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Feb. 20.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Feb. 20; March 5, 19.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on March 26; May 21.

Central States

Iowa

Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO, 1040kc, on March 5, 12, 19, 26.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 810kc, on Feb. 20; March 5, 19

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFO, 1230kc, on Feb. 20; March 5, 19.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1500kc, on Feb. 20; March 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Feb. 20, March 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 950kc, on Feb. 20, March 19.

Nelson Tied By McSpaden At Phoenix

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 7 (AP)—When Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Philadelphia reached the 16th green yesterday in the afternoon round of the Phoenix open golf tournament finals, someone told him that Byron Nelson had finished the 72 holes of play with a 273, nine under par, and appeared to be the winner. That meant McSpaden would have to birdie the last two holes to gain a tie.

With the pressure on, he rammed down a 40-foot putt from the edge of the 17th green, then dropped a six-footer on the 18th for the birdies which delayed first prize presentation.

They were scheduled to tee off this afternoon in an 18-hole playoff for the first prize of a $1,000 war bond. The loser will receive a $750 bond.

McSpaden, who carded a sensational record 64 in the morning round, started afternoon play with a three-stroke lead over the field, but wobbled on the second nine and took three bogies, finishing with 68. Meanwhile, Nelson, who could do no better than 71 in the morning round, made the afternoon circuit in 65.

Sam Byrd of Detroit and Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., won $500 war bonds in tying for third and fourth places with 280. Bob Hamilton, Evansville, Ind., carded 286 for $380 in bonds.

Other prize winners, paid in war savings certificates, were W. A. Stackhouse, Seguin, Texas, Harry Cooper, Minneapolis, and Vernon Allen, Litchfield, Ariz., tied at 287, each $290; Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., and Joe Kirkwood, Philadelphia, tied 290, each $110, and Pete Cooper, Gainsville, Fla., 291, $90.

Two New Champs Crowned Sunday In Speed Skating

By the Associated Press

New champions were crowned Sunday in the Middle Atlantic and Hudson Valley senior men's speed skating championships as Dick Werner, the Haledon, N. J., ice star and defending champion, dropped both titles.

A New Jersey shipyard worker, Raymond Blum, skated off with the Middle Atlantic crown at Newburgh and William Davies of Albany copped the Hudson Valley prize at Troy.

Meanwhile, at Utica, the Schenectady Curling Club won the championship of both major divisions in the Grand National curling competitions.

Carrying the colors of the Paterson Skating Club, Blum took close verdicts over Private Kenneth Batholomew of Camp Wood, N. J., in the 880 and Robert Beal of Poughkeepsie in the mile events.

Davies totaled 110 points with Bobby Phillips of Troy, runner-up with 50. Skating for the Saratoga Winter Club, Phillips won the 220 event, while Davies, winning the crown of the noncompeting Werner, breezed in first in the 440, 880 and mile races.

The Schenectady curling team defeated the Caledonian Club of New York 16-6 Sunday morning to win the Allen Medal and in the afternoon took the Utica No. 2 team in an extra end for the Michell Medal play.

Miss Beatrice Amann of Meriden, Conn., won the senior women's championships by beating Miss Marion Hanley of New York City in the 440 and 880. Miss Hanley won the 220.

At Troy, Betty O'Neil of the Central Speed Skating Club, Schenectady, won the women's senior Hudson Valley championship, defeating a teammate, Patricia Patnode, 50-40.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 5

Buffalo 4, Hershey 2.
Pittsburgh 3, Indianapolis 3.
Cleveland 7, Providence 6.

Results Feb. 6

Cleveland 3, Buffalo 0.
Hershey 2, Indianapolis 2.
Providence 6, Pittsburgh 2.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Dartmouth 24, Coast Guard Academy 8.
Michigan 25, Minnesota 3.
Yale 29, Columbia 5.
Northwestern 16, Wisconsin 16.
Ohio State 16, Purdue 14.
Annapolis 25, Lehigh 5.
Swarthmore 17, Muhlenberg 11.

New 600-Yard Champion

Associated Press

Finish of Millrose Games Special

Johnny Fulton (right) of the San Francisco Olympic Club is shown winning the Mel Sheppard 600-yard run at Saturday night's Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden. The veteran Jimmy Herbert (left) of the Grand Street Boys' Club, New York, was a close second. Fulton is a newcomer to eastern boards and will run in next Saturday's Boston A. A. Games.

Fulton Was Outstanding Man in Millrose Games

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Johnny Fulton, Stanford runner, considers his Mel Sheppard 600 at the Millrose Games as the worst ordeal of his career, although he triumphed and won the Rodman Wanamaker international trophy as the meet's outstanding athlete at the same time.

Before the race Saturday night in Madison Square Garden he answered all reporters with "I'm so scared I can't talk." After the event, which he won in the very good time of 1:12.1, his stock reply was "I'm so happy I can't talk."

For the 10 days prior to the race, Fulton was trying to learn how to run on a high-banked board track at New York University. All he expected out of Saturday night's event, in which four-time winner Jimmy Herbert could do no better than fourth, was a workout.

But he shot out in front of the five-man field at the start, held it for the first time around the 11-lap oval in the Garden, was only a stride behind as Bob Ufer of Michigan reached the quarter-mile in :51, pounded to the front again on the final turn and won by a yard. It was only his second competitive start on the boards.

Fulton, who last year traveled 440 in :48.2 for the best mark of the year, is another of the athletes who has become a star trackman despite injuries. When he was four his left elbow was so badly shattered in an automobile accident that he still doesn't have full use of it.

He starts from a semi-crouch with only the right hand on the ground. Technically he still is a student at Stanford, but is taking a quarter's vacation and is running in the eastern indoor meets as a member of the San Francisco Olympia Club.

His winning of the Rodman Wanamaker trophy puts him on a par with Cornelius Warmerdam, Charles Hornbostel, Glenn Cunningham, Paavo Nurmi and Charles Hoff in that respect. It is given annually to the meet's top performer and despite their many victories such stars as Don Lash and Greg Rice have never won it.

Two other newcomers and one veteran also drew cheers from the 16,000 spectators. Claude Young of Illinois took the 60-yard dash in :06.2 and Bill Hulse, making his first start in a big-time indoor mile, finished three yards behind Gil Dodds in a 4:10.6 effort.

The veteran star was James Rafferty of the New York A. C. He trailed Ensign Ollie Hunter for 18 of the 22 laps of the two mile, then spurted to win by 30 yards in 9:13.5.

Majors Guard Interests Of Fighting Ball Player

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Baseball's national defense list players, numbering more than 3,500, can thank the major-minor league planning committee for safeguarding their interests with an apparently foolproof plan for reassignment.

After two days of wordy sessions, the committee under Commissioner K. M. Landis yesterday popped up with several recommendations based on the theory that the servicemen players will be regarded in baseball law as if they have been in the game for the duration.

In Minors

As approximately 88 per cent of the men concerned are on minor league lists, the bulk of the proposals concern steps by which those returning to the game will be assured of a fair trial with their own clubs or one of equal rank and be protected against indiscriminate shuffling around from class AA to D.

To make these assurances, the committee, which has power only to recommend pending league ratification, asked all minor leagues to adopt waiver rules during this particular situation.

Players must be retained 15 days of a season or 30 days of a training period by their original club or one of equal class. In turn, these reinstated players will not be counted on the player limit for 30 days or one full training session unless used on a regular league game or transferred.

Waiver Rule

After the trial period, the player cannot be transferred to another club more than one class lower unless waivers are asked. The waiver business will be new for the five lower units of the nine operating minors. Starting with $3,750 in double A, the waiver price drops to $1,750 in A-1, $500 in B, $350 in C and $100 in D.

There was no limit placed upon the time in which a player may apply for reinstatement after the war is over but, after such action, he remains subject to the national defense list rules for one year.

The only other postwar move was appointment of a committee made up of Jack Zeller, general manager of Detroit; Warren Giles, general manager of Cincinnati, and George Trautman, president of the American Association, to study plans for encouraging high school baseball.

At Dinner

Baseball glowed with added self-esteem today after robust verbal pats on the back received at the 21st annual dinner of the New York baseball writers last night at which satire and the serious side of the game as it pertains to the war were adroitly blended for the entertainment of some 1,300 guests.

The satire was provided by the scribes themselves in their home-spun skits in which nothing is sacred. The serious note was found in the utterances and communications of such esteemed citizens as Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Lieut. Col. Larry S. MacPhail, Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois and baseball's Commissioner K. M. Landis.

General Somervell, scheduled as a leading speaker, was unable to attend, but he voiced his sentiments in a telegram read by Colonel MacPhail in which the General urged baseball to help in the maintenance of morale both at home and among our troops.

Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, was presented the Bill Slocum memorial award for distinguished service to baseball, and Bill Dickey, Yankee catcher, was honored as the outstanding player of 1943.

Bruins Out to Regain Lost Ground

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having broken their seven-game losing streak by beating New York Rangers 7-2 Saturday night, the Bruins today were calculating their chances of making up lost ground this week in their struggle to regain a play-off berth.

Of their 15 remaining games, three will be played between now and next Sunday, the first with the league-leading Montreal Canadiens here tomorrow night, the second in Chicago against Black Hawks Thursday, and the third here Sunday night against the second-place Detroit Red Wings.

Canadiens of course present quite a question-mark, and Manager Art Ross is faced with the problem of bringing up yet another player from the Olympics to replace the injured Clarence Schmidt. He may either try Guy Labrie, thus augmenting his defense squad to four and limiting his forwards to eight skaters, or he may try Tommy Brennan again, thus maintaining three full forward lines.

Crucial Game

The crucial game comes at Chicago. While originally it appeared that only a slump by the Toronto Maple Leafs could save the Bruins, it now appears as though the Bostonians may climb at the expense of the Hawks. Hotter than a firecracker when they shut out the Bruins for their fifth straight victory here last Tuesday, the Hawks suddenly slumped over the week end to get beaten by Canadiens 6-1 and tied by Rangers 4-4. Now Bruins and Chicago are but one game apart, with both having played the same number of contests.

Detroit and Toronto split their home-and-home series, Maple Leafs winning at Maple Leaf Gardens 3-1 Saturday and Wings taking the second game at the Olympia in Detroit 3-2. Last night's victory enabled the Detroiters to maintain their undisputed possession of second place, just two points ahead of the challenging Leafs.

Wide World

Herb Cain, Bruins

Cain Gets No. 30

Meanwhile, from a Boston point of view, one of the enjoyable features of the past week end was Herb Cain's 30th goal. The big wing, who has been rather lost without Bill Cowley to set him up, became the 17th player to turn the trick since the 1926-26 season. If Herb had had Cowley all season, he was practically a cinch to go over the 40 mark. If Cowley returns as he plans next Sunday and enables Cain to regain the goal-a-game average he maintained up to the time Bill was hurt, he can still get 40 goals.

Following next Sunday's game here, Bruins will have a week off. With that layoff in prospect, it is just possible that Manager Ross will keep Cowley out of the line-up Sunday. The added rest would do his shoulder a world of good.

Briefs: Cain still leads the league in goals, with Lorne Carr of Toronto second with 26 . . . Cowley lost his leadership in assists, both Elmer Lach and Buddy O'Connor of Canadiens totaling 34 to Bill's 33 . . . Cain and Carr are tied for the lead in points with 57 . . . The leaders follow:

	G	A	Pts
Cain, Boston	30	27	57
L. Carr, Toronto	26	31	57
Mosienko, Chicago	25	28	53
Cowley, Boston	19	33	52
D. Bentley, Chicago	25	27	52
C. Smith, Chicago	15	33	48
Lach, Canadiens	14	34	48
Carveth, Detroit	17	31	48
A. Jackson, Boston	20	25	45
Bodnar, Toronto	17	28	45
Liscombe, Detroit	22	23	45
O'Connor, Canadiens	9	34	45

The Boston Olympics have started another victory streak, having beaten New York Rovers 11-7 and Brooklyn Crescents 10-4 over the week end, following their 3-0 whitewashing by Philadelphia Falcons last Wednesday . . . Their season's record is now 28 victories out of 30 starts . . . Yesterday afternoon at the Garden they were presented with the Hershey Cup for winning the first third of the Eastern League schedule.

Dark-Horse Bowler Takes First Prize In Petersen Play

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 (AP)—John Farkas, Detroit war worker, won the $5,100 first prize last night in the rich Petersen individual bowling classic by rolling an eight-game series of 1,658 to beat out Harold Asplund, Denver, who had held the lead since Saturday. Asplund took second with 1,633.

A dark-horse entrant in the field of 1,280 bowlers, including the nation's best, Farkas was competing in the tourney for the first time. Before last night his bowling average was 187.

Rolling on the last squad of the meet, he needed an eighth game of at least 199 to overtake Asplund. Farkas calmly went ahead and posted a 223. His other games were: 217, 187, 206, 200, 199, 234, and 192.

Novikoff Signs

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 7 (AP)—Lou Novikoff, whose contract antics with the Chicago Cubs last spring provided plenty of news before he put his name on the dotted line, signed his 1944 contract yesterday, he disclosed.

The outfielder talked with Business Manager Jimmy Gallagher of the Cubs via long-distance telephone in the office of Clarence Rowland, President of the Pacific Coast Baseball League, and there was no quibbling over salary, although the terms were not revealed.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	24	3	6	54	151	71
Detroit	17	13	5	39	146	121
Toronto	17	17	3	37	157	136
Chicago	16	17	2	34	128	141
Boston	14	17	4	32	157	173
New York	6	27	2	14	118	215

Results Feb. 5

Boston 7, New York 2.
Toronto 3, Detroit 1.
Montreal 6, Chicago 1.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Heller Holds Forth on Cowley

Henry Ehrhardt—better known as Ott—Heller of the New York Rangers likes the Bruins' Bill Cowley. In fact he admires his ability and enjoys watching him play—all except for the times that Ott, himself, is on the ice.

"Bill is the trickiest skater to stop in hockey," the rugged, popular Blue Shirt defenseman declared the other day when Rangers were in town. "It is not that he is fast, which he can be if he wants to. But just that he moves in slowly on the defense, which makes it difficult to give him a solid check. And on top of that he moves both ways with equal skill.

Paired With Pratt

"Back in the 1939-40 season Babe Pratt and I were paired at defense, and believe it or not we stayed up nights just trying to figure out a way to stop Cowley. We'd get what we thought was the right solution, but in our next game with the Bruins Bill would shift us silly. That year Babe and I had only 14 goals scored on us when both teams were at full strength—and Cowley was responsible for the major part of them."

Heller today is one of the last of the original prewar New York Rangers. The other is Bryan Hextall, the forward who could have been an all-star this winter if he had played for any other club in the National Hockey League. These two, with the possible exception of Dutch Hiller and Bucko McDonald, are the only Rangers capable of playing major league hockey in normal times.

Pulled Their Weight

Heller and Hextall have pulled their weight this season, but their efforts alone have not been enough to keep the Rangers from experiencing their worst season in history. At times the two have even played defense together, but still the club had won only six of 35 games. Their play-off hopes are not gone mathematically yet, but actually they apparently have.

Pairing with Hextall brings to more than a dozen the number of different defensemen that Heller has played beside. He stared back in the 1931-32 season alongside the great Ching Johnson, and the list includes Earl Siebert, Harold Starr, Bill McKenzie, Joe Cooper, Pratt, Art Coulter, Murray Patrick, Bill Juzda, Red Garrett, Alfie Pike, Gordie Davidson, Bob Dill, Bucko McDonald, and Roger Leger. Davidson, Dill, McDonald, and Leger were new this season.

Learned from Ching

"Of them all I guess Babe Pratt and I formed the most effective combination," Ott declared thoughtfully, "but I learned an awful lot from Ching and Earl. Earl, by the way, comes from my home town of Kitchener, Ontario, the same place that brought forth the Bruins' famous Kraut Line."

Heller dearly likes to rush with the puck, but curiously enough his rushing tactics have never been too productive of goals. Through his last game Ott has tallied only 43 times in his 14 years as a major leaguer. His assists, however, are more than three times as great—153. This season, with five goals and 19 assists he is is having his best year. Previously his best performance was in 1938-39 when he got no goals and 23 assists.

Of course Ott would rather have seen his goal-total a bit higher, but he shrugs it off with a smile. "That Cowley and me," he said, "just great play-makers."

Week-End Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Navy 46, Penn State 26.
Navy Plebes 51, Admiral Farragut A. 22.
Pennsylvania 53, Columbia 28.
Long Island 99, Rhode Island State 68.
West Point 57, Rochester 43.
Harvard 40, Camp Thomas Seabees 39.
Dartmouth 58, Cornell 46.
Yale 70, Princeton 40.
Pittsburgh 59, Geneva 58.
Temple 46, Canisius 33.
Hobart 50, Colgate 44.
Holy Cross 40, Brown 37.
Westminster 69, Carnegie Tech 54.
Stevens 61, Union 45.
Swarthmore 67, Franklin & Marshall 63.
Indiantown Gap Army Team 50, Juniata 47.
Connecticut 73, Maine 48.
Floyd Bennett Field 60, Brooklyn Naval Armed Guard 26.
New York C. G. 32, Sampson N. Base 25.
Coast Guard A. 42, Worcester Tech 33.
Trinity 39, Williams 38.
Midshipmen's School (N. Y.) 54, Wesleyan 38.
Bucknell 49, Villanova 39.
Catholic Univ. 55, Delaware 31.
Albright 60, Gettysburg 35.
Swarthmore J. V. 66, West Chester T. 37.
Camp Reynolds 51, Alleghany C. 32.
Rensselaer Poly 71, Brooklyn Poly 22.
Stevens 61, Union 34.
St. Joseph's 66, St. Francis (Brooklyn) 49.
Lehigh 47, Lebanon Valley 39.
Muhlenberg 67, Bloomsburg T. 51.
Washington & Jefferson 68, West Virginia 48.

South

Berea C. 75, Godwin Field 34.
Western (Ky.) T. 47, Murray T. 38.
Virginia 49, Maryland 36.
Mt. St. Mary's 59, John Hopkins 29.
Loyola 49, Washington C. 46.
Morehead 67, Louisville 55.
Georgia Tech 63, Georgia Medical C. 45.
Louisiana State 53, Bergstrom 46.
Duke 41, North Carolina 40.
South Carolina 67, Newberry 50.
Richmond A. Air Base 65, Richmond 62.
Norfolk Naval Training Station 88, Hampden-Sydney 47.
Georgia Navy Pre-Flight 43, Clemson 35.
North Carolina Navy Pre-Flight 47, North Carolina State 31.
Davidson 47, The Citadel 43.

Midwest

Ohio State 54, Purdue 47.
Northwestern 57, Minnesota 32.
Michigan 46, Indiana 44.
Iowa 103, Chicago 31.
Missouri 36, Nebraska 32.
De Paul 61, Notre Dame 45.
Great Lakes 50, Lawrence 35.
Western Michigan 45, Camp Grant 44.
Iowa Seahawks 58, Augustana 33.
St. Mary's (Winona, Minn.) 40, Hamline 25.
St. Thomas (St. Paul) 38, Gustavus Adolphus 30.
Bunker Hill N. A. S. 64, Valparaiso 41.
Muskingum 74, Rio Grande 38.
Upper Iowa 58, Coe 44.
St. John's (Collegeville, Minn.) 47, MacAlester 38.
Herington (Kans.) Air Base 26, Baker 21.
St. Olaf 44, Augsburg (Minneapolis) 43.
Ohio Wesleyan 59, Patterson Field 40.
Earlham 54, Franklin 33.
Eastern Illinois T. 44, Western Illinois T. 42.
Loras 45, Wartburg 32.
Bemidji 43, Jamestown (Md.) C. 32.
Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 49, Rockhurst 27.
Cornell (Ia.) Navy 53, St. Ambrose 40.
Depauw V-5 28, Wabash 19.
Ohio 34, Cincinnati 32.
Baldwin Wallace 56, Toledo 43.
William Jewell 50, Park C. 43.
Otterbein 39, Wittenberg 37.
Miami (Ohio) 66, Wright Field 44.
Peru (Neb.) 49, Midland 27.
Concordia 60, Luther 40.
Wooster 69, Case 51.
Drury C. 34, Westminster C. 31.
Iowa Preflight Reserves 58, Cornell Flight Preparatory (Mt. Vernon, Ia.) 31.

Ice Follies Newcomer

Hazel Franklin of England

Miss Franklin, who comes to the Boston Garden the evening of Feb. 15 for a two-week engagement with Ice Follies of 1944, was winning medals in Metropolitan London at the age of 15, and two winters was a feature skater at the de luxe Saint Regis and Biltmore Hotels in New York City. It was while in New York that she was scouted and signed by Oscar Johnson of Shipstad and Johnson show.

Payment for Crimes in Cash Is Urged by New York Mayor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Holding back prison inmates' earnings to pay for crimes they committed is favored by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, who holds that the system will be in effect within 15 or 20 years.

In his address at promotion exercises for 10 officers of the Department of Correction, held in the Council Chamber of City Hall yesterday, the Mayor described prisons in the next 15 or 20 years as being more like factories.

Other countries have such a system, where persons convicted of crimes causing damage or loss may be assessed by a jury for damages to the injured party, he recalled, adding that the system was a part of the imperial Roman and Napoleonic codes.

"We could go them one better and require the prisoner to pay up, furnishing him with the opportunity to do it in confinement," he said. "It would require special machinery to employ convicts in such a way as not to compete with honest free labor, but it could be done."

A complete change of methods of treating criminals was seen by the Mayor in the next 40 or 50 years, as he told Department of Correction employees at the ceremony that they represented "the last generation that will treat the subject of penology as we treat it now."

"Just taking a human being and locking him up in a cell has been demonstrated in the last two or three hundred years to be no good," he said.

No recommendation for future action was forthcoming from him, however, since he reminded those present that "it's not your job or mine as Mayor to reform the penal code or society's method of treating crimes."

'Lady Circuit Rider' in Kentucky Eases Manpower Shortage of Churches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A "lady circuit rider" is solving the manpower shortage in seven small Presbyterian churches across the river from here in a southern Indiana county which found itself last fall without sufficient ministers or even theological seminary students to meet parish needs.

Like the circuit rider of pioneer days, Miss Pauline Timothy, Harrison County's "lady preacher," travels from town to town, holding service at one place on Saturday, going on to another Sunday morning, and preaching at a third on Sunday night. The following week she must hold four sets of services, squeezing in an extra stop on Sunday afternoon.

All through the week she is busy reorganizing dormant guilds for women or "ladies' aids," or meeting with the young people to form youth societies which combine worship, study and recreation.

Miss Timothy is not an ordained minister and so the weddings, baptisms and other official rites are performed by the only Presbyterian minister in the County, the Rev. Everett L. Jones of Corydon (the County seat which was Indiana's first State Capital). But at the regular worship services Miss Timothy preaches, leads choirs, holds Sunday school, and visits the families in the far-flung parish which she serves.

Before the war the seven churches in her present circuit were grouped into three parishes with a minister in each, although these preachers often were students from the Presbyterian Theological seminary here, just acros the river from Harrison County.

With many young men going into the Army instead of to the seminary and many ministers enlisting as chaplains, these small congregations in the Ohio River area had been without regular services in most cases for two or three years when the National Missions Board of the Indiana Presbyterian Synod heard of Miss Timothy's work in Gary.

There as secretary for one of the largest churches in that industiral center, she had typed the pastor's sermons and correspondence, directed young people's activities, sung in the choir, arranged church suppers, and taught in the Sunday School, so she was ready for the variety of tasks which she began last Nov. 1 to perform in Harrison County.

At first, her congregations looked askance at a woman pastor, but after her first meeting and services the men decided "that young woman really knows how to preach," the women declared she was charming and friendly, and the young people voted her a "real live wire."

After only a few months on the job, the "lady circuit rider" is a welcome sight as she appears in each community on her bi-weekly rounds.

May Change Dates

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Conflict between the dates of the Little World Series and the regular World Series has prompted International League baseball writers, President Cy Kritzer of Buffalo said today, to ask league officials to advance the time of the annual series between the International champs and the American Association winners.

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Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
Adams Exp ½g	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Adams-Millis ¼e	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¾
Air Reduction 1a	7	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅞
Alaska Juneau	4	6⅛	6	6	
Allegany Corp	18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf	10	26⅛	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	4	26	25¾	26	
Allen Indust ⅜g	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	144½	144½	144½	— ½
Allied Mills 2g	16	31	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	5	15	14⅞	14	— ⅛
Allis-Chlmfg 1¼g	10	36⅛	36	36	
Alpha P Cem ¼e	2	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Amerada Pet ⅜e	1	83	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅜
AmAgChDel 1.20a	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Am Airlines 1½g	3	60	59¼	59¼	— ½
Am Bank N pf 3 †	30	62	62	62	—1
Am Bosch (¼e)	7	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Am BrakeS 1.80g	1	39	39	39	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	13	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am Can 3	3	84½	84¼	84¼	— ¾
Am Car & Fdy 4g	2	35	35	35	
Am C&F pf 14¼ag	4	71	70½	70¾	— ¼
Am Ch & Cable½e	6	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Am Colortype ¾ag	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
Am Crystal Sug 1	4	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am Cryo S pf 6 †	30	101½	101½	101½	—1½
Am Distill	36	111	108	110	+2¼
§ Am Distill stpd	4	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Am Expert L 2	4	25	24¾	24¾	+1
Am For Pow	8	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
Am&FPS&pf 1½k	11	74⅞	73	73	+ ½
Am&FPS7pf 1¾k	8	84½	82¼	82¼	— ¾
Am&FP 2pf	62	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	— ½
AmHomePd 2.40a	1	67	67	67	— ½
Am Ice	11	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Am Interna ½eg	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Am Invest III .60	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Am Locom ½pg	24	15½	15	15	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	2	84	83	84	Feb 5
Am M&Fdy .80	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Am M&Met 1	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Am Metal (¼ae)	2	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	6	46	45¼	45¼	— ¼
Am P&L $5 pf	12	40⅞	40½	40½	— ⅜
Am Ras&StS .10e	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	11	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
AmRollMpf 4½g	†440	66¾	66¼	66½	+ ½
Am Seating ½pg	3	14¼	14	14	
Am ShipBldg 3g	†100	28¼	28	28	— ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	12	37	36½	36½	— ½
Am Smelt&Refpf	† 40	149¾	149	149	— ¾
Am Stl Fdrs 2	2	26	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am Stove .30e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	29½	29½	29⅜	
Am Tel & Tel 9	21	157⅛	157	157	— ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	2	62¾	62	62	—1
Am Tob B 3a	7	64	63	63	—1
Am Type Fdrs ½pg	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	5	43½	43	43⅜	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	20	7	6¾	6⅞	
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	87	87	87	—1
Am Woolen	2	7⅛	7	7	
Am Wool pf 8g	3	71	70¾	70¾	
Am Zinc L & S	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
AnacondaCop2½g	41	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
Anacon W&C 1	† 1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Anchor Hock Gl 1g	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Armour & Co	10	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Armour&Co prpf3k	1	83½	82½	82½	+ ⅛
Arnold Const ½	2	9½	9½	9½	
Artloom Corp .55g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Assd DGd 1pf 6	†440	95¼	94	95¼	— ¼
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	10	88¾	88¾	88¾	
Atch T&SF 1¼g	15	58⅜	57½	57½	
Atch T&S F pf 5	5	87	86¼	86¼	
Atl Coast Line 3g	94	31¾	30¾	31	
Atl Refining (¼ae)	22	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	10	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
Atlas Corp (¼ae)	1	12	12	12	
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	55	55	55	
Aviation Co .20g	20	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct1½g	20	19¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	15	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	16	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Bank&Ar pf1¾k †	40	62½	62	62	—1
Barnsdall Oil .60	7	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
Bath Ir Works 1e	25	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
Beatrice Cream 1e	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—1½
Beech Aircr 1g	6	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Bell Aircr 1a	9	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	4	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅜
Benef In Ln 1.35g	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Best Foods ½e	6	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1½e)	9	58¾	58	58	— ¼
Beth Steel pf 7	1	116	116	116	
Bigelow-Sanf 2	3	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
Blv & Decker 1.60	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Blaw-Knox .60g	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Boeing Airplane2g	13	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br 2g	2	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
Bon Ami A 4 †	30	94	94	94	
Bon Ami B 2½ †	20	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
Bond Strs 2	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
Borden Co .40 e	8	29½	29⅜	29½	
Borg-Warner 1.60	6	36⅜	36	36	
Boston & Maine	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	10	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
Brewing Cp Am 2	3	45	45	45	
Bridgeport Br 1	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	13	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ½pg	3	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
Brunswick Balke 1	1	18	18	18	
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	5	9	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅜
Budd Mfg	9	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
Budd Mfg pf	† 20	117	117	117	+ ½
Budd Mfg5.5pf5	†180	58¾	57½	57½	— ½
Budd Wheel ½ag	7	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Bullard Co 2½g	4	19¼	19	19	
Bulova Watch 2	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¾
Burl Mills (.40e)	8	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅜
Burr Add Ma .20e	6	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
Bush T Bpf 3¾k †	50	47	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
Butler Bros (.15e)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼ag	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Byers A M Co	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Byers pf 7 †	30	76½	76¼	76¼	— ¼
Byron Jack ¼ae	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
Calumet Hec .85g	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Campbell Wy1¼ag	4	16½	16⅜	16½	
Can Dry Ale ¼ag	2	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	1	9	9	9	
Cap Adm pf 3 †	1	46	46	46	— ¼
Carpenter Stl ½e	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Carriers&Gen ¼ag	4	4¼	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co	6	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
Celanese Corp 2	13	38⅜	37⅝	37⅞	+ ¼
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	30	107	107	107	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	60	118½	117	117	—3
Celotex Corp ½a	3	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	30	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	4	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	3	10¼	10	10	
CentVioletaSug 1g	2	23½	23	23½	
Century Rib M	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas ¾ae	3	32⅛	32	32	
Certain-teed Prod	5	51⅞	51½	51½	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†110	60	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
Champ Pap & F 1	1	26	26	26	— ¼
Champ P&Fpf 6 †	50	112⅞	112½	112⅞	+ ⅞
Checker Cab	4	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	15	46	45¾	45⅞	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill 1¾g	10	7⅜	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A2.59g	10	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	16	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf ¾ak	38	22¼	21⅜	22¼	+1½
Chi Mail Or (.15e)	1	16½	16½	16½	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	7	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	41	41	41	+1⅜
Chickasha Cot O 1	1	15½	15½	15½	
Childs Co	5	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 3	7	78¾	77¾	77¾	— ½
City I&F pf6¼g †	10	106½	106½	106½	
Clark Equip 3g	2	36½	36½	36½	— ⅜
Clev El pf 4½g †	20	113	113	113	—1
Clev Graph Br 2	1	41	41	41	+1
ClimaxMolyb1.20e	12	34¼	34	34	— ¼
Cluett Peabody 2	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Colgate-P-P ¼aa	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
Col-P-P pf 4¼a †	50	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ¼
Col & South †	350	13¼	13	13	
Col & South 2pf	†110	14	14	14	— ¼
Col Fuel & Iron 1	3	12⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Col B cast A 1.80g	1	27	27	27	— ¼
Col B cast B 1.80g	4	26½	26½	26⅜	+ ¼
Colum G&E .10g	20	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Col G&E 5 pf 5 †	20	70	70	70	—1
Col G & E 6 pf 6	5	78¾	78½	78½	
Colum P pf 2¼a	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅜
Colum Carbon 4	1	85	85	85	— ¾
Comi Credit 3	4	39½	39¼	39½	+ ½
Comi Invest Tr 3	12	43¾	43	43	— ¼
Comi Solv .60g	17	15¼	15	15	
Commith&South	48	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 4½ag	7	81½	81	81½	+ ½
Congoleum-Nairn1	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Con Ed 1.40	11	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 2g	2	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛

Today's Sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	310,240
1944 volume to date	21,443,964
1943 volume to date	22,268,362

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Con Cig prpf6½ †	60	105½	105½	105½	+1
Cons Copper .20g	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	21	21⅝	21⅜	21½	
Cons Edis pf 5	4	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛
Cons. Film Ind	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Cons F Ind pf 1g	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Cons Laund ¼g	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	35	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	5	13¼	13	13	— ¼
Cons Vultee ½e	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Cons Vul pf 1¼a	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Consol'n Coal	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ¼
Consum Pr 4½g	†180	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ½
Container Co ¼ae	2	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Cont Bak ½ae	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
Con Can 1	4	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Cont Dia Fib .85g	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	42½	42¼	42¼	—1
Cont Motors .60	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Cont Oil Del 1	15	31	30¾	30¾	— ¼
ContWdSt pf2½g †	10	48½	48½	48½	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	†150	47¼	46¾	47¼	— ¾
Corn Prod 2.60	4	56	56	56	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	† 20	178½	178½	178½	+ ½
Cornell Dub 1.10g	7	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
Coty Inc .30g	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Coty Internat	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1g	22	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	— ¼
Crane Co pf 5 †	70	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
Cream of Wh 1½g	2	20½	20½	20½	— ½
Crosley Corp 1g	2	18¼	18	18	
Crown Cork&S ¾ag	1	28	28	28	
Crown Cork pf 2¼g	1	46½	46½	46½	— ½
Crown Zeller ¾ae	7	15⅞	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf5 †	40	99	99	99	+1¼
Crucible Steel 3g *	2	30¼	30	30	
Crucible Stl pf 5	7	75¼	74½	75	— ¾
Cuba R R pf †	30	24	24	24	+ ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	22	26⅜	26	26	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	6	43½	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅜
Curtis Pub pf5g †	10	109	109	109	—1
Curtiss-Wright ¼ag	13	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
Davega Strs ½pg	1	6½	6½	6½	
Davison Chem 1g	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Decca Records 1a	4	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
Deere & Co 2g	18	38⅜	38	38⅛	— ⅛
Deere&Co pf 1.40	2	34½	34	34½	
Driesel-W-G 1½g	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Del & Hudson	26	21¼	20¼	20⅜	— ⅜
Del Lack&West	47	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Detroit Ed .30e	7	18⅞	18⅜	18¾	
Devoe & RayA1	†140	35¼	34	35¼	+1¼
Diam T Mot 1¼g	3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	5	29¼	29	29	— ½
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	99	99	99	
Dixie Cup ½pg	3	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
Doehler D C 17½g	3	35½	35¼	35¼	— ¾
Dome Mines h1.60	9	23¾	22⅞	23⅛	
Douglas Aircr 5g	6	50	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
Dow Chem 3	1	121	121	121	+ ½
Dresser Mfg 2g	1	29	29	29	— ½
Dunhill Int	33	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
duPont de N4¼g	2	137⅛	137	137	— ⅛
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	40	120	119⅞	120	+ ⅛
Eagle P Ld .60g	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
Eastern Air L	3	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
EasternRMfl 10g	2	8¼	8¼	8⅛	
Eastman Kodak 5	3	157¾	157	157	—2½
East Kodak pf6 †	10	178	178	178	+ ½
El&Mus Ind .08e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2	2	38⅜	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
Elec Boat 1¼g	11	10½	10¼	10⅜	
El Power & Lt	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	3	62½	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	7	87½	86½	86½	
El PasoNGas 2.40	7	28½	27¾	27¾	—1
Endicott-John 3	1	60	60	60	
Endic John pf 4 †	20	104	104	104	
Eng Pub Service	40	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Eq P S $5 pf5	†140	93	92½	93	+ ½
EPS$5½pf5½ †	560	93¼	92½	93	+ ⅜
Eng P S $6pf6 †	10	94¾	94¾	94¾	—1
Erie RR 1g	7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
Erie RR ct 1g	50	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Erie RR pf A 5	10	52½	52	52	+ ½
EurekaVClean ⅜ag	1	7	7	7	
Evans Products	4	10¾	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	24½	24	24	— ½
Exchange Buff .15e	8	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
FairbanksMorse1a	1	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+ ¼
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	10	12¾	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6 †	30	101½	100½	101½	
Fed Mg & S 3½g	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
Federat D Strs ⅜e	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅜
Fed MotTruck .40	5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
FedDStrspf4¼k †	90	97	97	97	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	45¼	45	45¼	
Firestone T&R 3½a	9	39⅞	39¼	39½	— ¼
FirstNatStrs 2½g	2	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ½
Flintkote .90g	5	19⅞	19½	19½	— ½
Florence Stove 2	3	35	35	35	— ½
Follansbee Stl	2	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
FollansbeeStlpf	† 20	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ¾
Food Fair Strs 1	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Food Mach 1¾ag	2	56	56	56	
Foster Wheeler	1	17	17	17	
FostWh6pf 1½	†250	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	9	14¼	14	14	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	7	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ¼
Fruehauf Tra .40e	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T pf5	†140	109½	109	109	— ½
Gabriel Co .20g	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gair Robert .30g	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
Gair Robt pf1.20	2	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co .2e	† 60	26½	26¼	26¼	— ½
Gar Wood Ind .40	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Gaylord Cont ¼ag	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Gaylord Cpf2¾ †	50	53	53	53	+ ½
Gen Am Inv 1g	2	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tr 2¼g	1	45	45	45	+ ½
Gen Baking .15e	2	8	8	8	
Gen Bronze .60g	12	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
Gen Cable	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Gen Cable A	4	13	12½	12½	— ½
Gen Cab pf1¾k †	60	90	90	90	+1
Gen Cigar (1)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Gen Cigar pf 7g †	20	145½	145	145½	—2¾
Gen Elec 1.40	40	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	3	42¼	42	42	+1
Gen Fds pf 4½g	†130	114¾	114½	114¾	— ¼
Gen G & El A	6	2½	2½	2½	
Gen G&E cv pf	† 40	116	116	116	
Gen Mills 4	1	106	106	106	—1
Gen Motors 2	14	52⅜	51⅞	52	— ½
Gen Out Advert	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Out Ad A 3g	2	43	43	43	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .40	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼g	1	21	21	21	— ¼
Gen Real & Util	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Refract 1.20	2	21¼	21	21	— ½
Gen Shoe ¼e	4	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 1½k	••110	86	84¼	84¼	— ¼
Gen Time Inst ¾ag	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Gen T&R pf 4½g	†100	100¾	100½	100½	— ¼
GilletteSafR .70g	7	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15e	16	13	12½	12¾	— ¼
Glidden Co .30e	5	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Gobel Adolf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Goebel Brew .20	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	70	91	89	91	+2
Goodrich B F 2g	15	40½	40	40	— ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	102¾	102½	102¾	
Goodyear T&R ½ae	21	37⅛	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Geth Hosiery ½pg	9	11½	10¾	10¾	— ¾
Graham-Paige Mot	23	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Granby ConM .45g	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	5	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ½
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	6	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
Gt NorRy pf 2g	13	28¼	28	28	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	11	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ½
Green H L 2a	1	45	45	45	
Greyhound Corp 1	5	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
GrumAirEn 1¾g	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	4	4	4	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	71	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	
Gulf Mob pf 5g	22	42¼	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	17	45	44½	44½	— ½
Hark-Walker 1	1	16	16	16	— ¼
Hayes Mfg	15	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	20	103½	103½	103½	+ ¼
Hercules Motor 1	5	5⅜	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Hercules Pdr 2½g	2	76	76	76	
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	114½	114½	114½	—1½
Hous-Hersh B 1a	2	14½	14½	14½	
Hollander&Son ¼ae	15	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	5	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	6	43¾	43	43	— ¼
Houston L&P 3.60	4	63⅞	63½	63½	— ⅛

Average Price of 60 Stocks			
By the Associated Press			
Friday	50.1	Prev. day	49.9
Month ago	50.5	Year ago	44.1
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Household pf5 †	20	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	5	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Howe Sound 3	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	24	23	24	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	2	1½	1½	1½	
Hudson Mot .10e	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Hupp Motor	2	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Illinois Central	25	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Ill Central LL 4 †	50	52⅞	52½	52⅞	+ ⅜
Ill Central pf	4	34¾	34	34	+ ⅛
Indpls P&L .30e	1	16½	16½	16½	
Indust Rayon 2	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ½
Inland Steel (1e)	1	72½	72	72	
Inspirat Con Cop 1	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Insurash ct .20a	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1g	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Interlakelron .35g	11	7¼	7⅛

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

ICC Rate Rule Not Upheld By Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled that the Interstate Commerce Commission had failed to justify its rejection of new motor carrier rates between the East and Midwest.

Voting 6-3, the Court reversed a southern New York Federal District Court decision. While the specific case dealt with linoleum shipments, Justice Rutledge held that its aspect was broader and could be applied to other commodities. The opinion has the effect of returning the case to the ICC for further action.

The Supreme Court refused today to review a Federal Trade Commission order directing the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute, Inc., to discontinue an information service to its members which dealt with selling policies of manufacturers and wholesalers.

The Commission order, upheld by the Federal Circuit Court at New York, contended the institute urged its members to buy only from those having sales policies satisfactory to it.

The institute asserted that the information service was issued for defensive purposes "and was not a concerted combination to boycott or blacklist anyone."

"If it is unfair or illegal to warn of prtense lest the pretenders lost business," the institute argued, "then free enterprise becomes enslaved to ignorance, and competition becomes mere strife in the dark."

The Supreme Court also refused to review a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the New York "redevelopment companies law" providing for the incorporation of companies to rehabilitate slum areas.

The 1942 legislation was passed at the request of Mayor La Guardia and Park Commissioner Moses in an effort to interest insurance companies and savings banks in investings surplus funds in slum clearance projects in New York City.

Validity of the legislation was challenged by Mary V. Murray and other property owners who sought an injunction to restrain Stuyvesant Town Corporation, a redevelopment corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance, from proceeding with the condemnation of land.

They contended that New York courts erred in holding that the condemnation of the land was for a public use. The legislation was upheld by the New York State Court of Appeals.

WPB Cuts Paperwork Granting Materials For Construction

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board simplified its machinery for granting materials for construction.

The new plan for farm, commercial and industrial building projects, effective Feb. 15, does not relax existing controls on building materials, but is expected to eliminate time and paperwork in getting the materials into contractors' hands. It does not cover Housing.

The priority rating issued will be good for all materials required to complete a construction job, instead of merely the amount needed during a calendar quarter.

Also, the applicant need only justify the essentiality of his project and list certain scarce items of equipment. He no longer will be required to list all the materials needed to complete the job.

The technical steps involved start with the filing of a revised "Form 617," in which the size and general layout of the project will be described. If this is approved a new authorization form (GA-1456, which replaces the old CMPL-224) will be issued by WPB. This will authorize the start of construction, permit the holder to use the materials allotment symbol F-6 in ordering steel, copper or aluminum products, and will grant a priority rating to get other materials.

To Distribute Assets Of Porto Rico Power

MONTREAL (CP)—A Superior Court notice has been issued to shareholders of the Porto Rico Power Company authorizing the liquidator of the company to dispose of $6,006,328 available through windup of the company's affairs.

First distribution provides $5,506,325 for repayment in full of 10,000 preference shares at par plus accrued dividends, and 30,000 common shares at $150 each.

An additional $500,000 will be set aside until the respective rights of preference and common share holders are determined by the court Feb. 16.

Much of W. Electric's Output Kept Secret

NEW YORK (AP)—The Western Electric Co., in a report on war production, estimated that about half of all its employees were engaged in the manufacture of items which "must remain a mystery until the war's end."

Asserting Western Electric is the nation's largest producer of electronic and communications equipment for war, the company said airborne radio production accounts for 27 per cent of the total, and that the "restricted" articles make up 37 per cent.

The booklet report was distributed to more than 82,000 employees.

Heads Mining Firm

Blank & Stoller

Walter L. Rice

Vice-president of the Reynolds Metals Company named president of the Reynolds Mining Company, succeeding R. S. Reynolds, Sr., now chairman of the board. Reynolds Mining operates a group of bauxite mines near Little Rock, Ark.

Alternates For NWLB Up For Approval

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—The National War Labor Board will appoint four alternate public members to serve on a full-time basis, thus enabling it to operate as two or three divisions and speed up its decision-making schedule.

Alternate labor and industry members already are serving on the Board.

The four new alternate members, whose appointments are subject to the approval of President Roosevelt, probably will be Lewis Gill, Chairman of the Regional WLB, Cleveland; Edwin E. Witte, Chairman of the Regional WLB, Detroit; Dr. Frank V. Morley, New York, and Dexter Keezer, Portland, Ore. The board itself recommended their names to the President.

Mr. Gill had been a deputy executive secretary of the NWLB before going to Cleveland. Mr. Witte is Chairman of the Economics Department, University of Wisconsin. Dr. Morley, a native of Haverford, Pa., is a Director of Harcourt, Brace & Company, New York publishing house. He is an exception to the general rule that public representatives of the Board are not identified either with business or labor. Most of them have academic, governmental or legal backgrounds. Dr. Morley is a former Rhodes scholar. Mr. Keezer is former President of Reed College, Portland, Ore. He has served as a consumer representative in the National Recovery Administration and the Office of Price Administrator.

The practice of employing alternate members of the NWLB is new only on the public side of the Board. The industry and the labor members have had alternates since the Board's inception. They functioned in the nature of substitute members. Industry and labor were limited to four working members each at any one time, because that was the limit which the public side could muster.

To help speed up the Board's work and afford the public members some relief, the President a few weeks ago made provision for alternate public members. The only appointee was Lloyd Garrison, Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School. Mr. Garrison is expected to be appointed to a full membership, succeeding Dean Wayne L. Morse who resigned recently to seek Oregon's Republican nomination for the United States Senate.

One Federal Agency On Labor Is Proposed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Formation of a central federal agency to deal exclusively with labor problems is proposed by a union official today as a restorative for what he termed the "seriously injured morale" of industrial workers.

In an NBC broadcast yesterday, John P. Frey, President of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, declared that "confusion and conflict of decisions" among federal agencies has caused labor to lose confidence in them.

Mr. Frey attributed "the great majority of strikes" to "unnecessary irritation" caused by lack of a national labor policy and remarked that "it is worse than folly" to look to legislation to improve the situation.

Sees Huge Aluminum Demand

NEW YORK (AP)—Walter L. Rice, president of Reynolds Mining Corp., predicted that postwar demand for aluminum would absorb every pound which can be turned out. "I predict that a 1,000,000-ton aluminum industry will look small to this country within the next 10 years," he told members of the New York Institute of Finance.

Dr. Irving Langmuir Honored

NEW YORK (AP)—General Electric Company announced that Dr. Irving Langmuir, associate director of its research laboratory, had been awarded the Faraday Medal by the Institution of Electrical Engineers in England.

NWLB Order Is Ignored By M.E.S.A. Head

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Executive Board of the Independent Mechanics Educational Society of America scheduled a strategy meeting here today as the work stoppage of approximately 25,000 members in about 44 Michigan and Ohio war plants entered its fourth day.

M. E. S. A. President George White and Secretary Matthew Smith said they were ignoring a National War Labor Board order to appear in Washington today for a hearing to determine whether sanctions should be applied against unionists participating in the walkout. Sanctions might include reclassification of the strikers under Selective Service or withholding of union benefits.

Although served in Detroit Saturday with a subpoena calling for his appearance at the NWLB hearing, Mr. Smith declared "if the War Labor Board wants to see me in Washington, they will have to come and get me."

The U. S. Marshal's Office in Detroit reported that a subpoena issued for Mr. White still awaited his return to that city.

The walkouts began Friday in Toledo, Ohio, in protest against National Labor Relations Board procedure in a bargaining agency dispute involving the M. E. S. A. and the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers in a Willys-Overland Motor Company tool room.

After the NLRB went ahead with its hearing on the request of the C. I. O. union for a bargaining agency election among tool room employees, Mr. Smith issued the strike call, declaring the union was engaged in a "fight to survive in the face of the Administration's support of the C. I. O. and the consequent near-prohibition of independent unionism by the NLRB and NWLB."

M. E. S. A. has demanded an NWLB directive "freezing for the duration our representation in the plants under contract. "The union claims 53,000 members.

January Synthetic Rubber Production Nearly 50,000 Tons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Synthetic rubber production in January totaled nearly 50,000 tons, Rubber Director Bradley Dewey reported, as compared with an average in the preceding three months of 41,000 tons.

Mr. Dewey said the increase should not influence civilians to relax tire conservation efforts, because military and civilian truck and bus requirements "for many months will eat up the monthly increase that will gradually bring production for the second half of the year to 75,000 tons a month."

C. I. O. Officer Sees Steel Unemployment

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Unemployment, a postwar bogey, is already affecting the steel industry, David J. McDonald, international secretary-treasurer of the United Steelworkers of America (C. I. O.), told a meeting of the union's District 7 here.

"Unemployment is a factor now in the steel industry," Mr. McDonald said. "It (the industry) has let thousands out in the last few months. Production in basic steel has dropped to 96 per cent. That means that members of the U. S. W. are out of work or on short time. Maybe this foreshadows things to come."

Mr. McDonald said the union is asking, during current negotiations on new steel wage contracts, for a two-year pact guaranteeing a 40-hour work week for all present employees because it anticipates layoffs during postwar conversion.

Remittances Can Be Sent to Sicily

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Treasury and War Departments announced last night that facilities have been restored for sending living-expense remittances to householders in Sicily.

Money may be sent through any bank in this country, the announcement said, but the remittances are limtied to $100 in any three-month period to any one household in the liberated island.

American banks will channel the funds through correspondent banks of the Bank of Sicily.

"It is understood," the announcement said, "that the Bank of Sicily is establishing correspondent relationships with certain banks in Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, New York and San Francisco."

Stock Exchange Shares Higher

NEW YORK, (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported the average market price of the 1,490,445,442 shares of stock listed on the big board at the end of January was $32.47 against an average of $31.96 for 1,489,367,030 shares a month earlier. Aggregate market valuation at the end of January was $48,396,650,695 against $47,607,294,582 at the end of December.

RFC Chairman Re-elected

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles B. Henderson has been re-elected chairman of the board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Commerce Secretary Jones announced. Mr. Henderson of Elko, Nev., has been a board member since 1934 and chairman since 1941.

Co-ordinating Public, Private Power Resources Is Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Declaring that about 84 per cent of the people of the United States now live in electrically lighted homes, a survey by the Twentieth Century Fund states that there is no conclusive evidence that private enterprise is more or less efficient than public enterprise and urges co-ordination of the electrical energy resources of private and public agencies.

The report is a condensation written by Edward E. Hunt on the basis of a factual survey by Dr. Arthur R. Burns as research director with Walter E. Caine as his assistant. Certain advance portions of the survey have been made public yesterday by Evans Clark, Executive Director of the Fund.

Emphasizing the enormous growth of the electric power industry, Mr. Hunt's summary points out that "from 1902 to 1940 the capacity of electric generators for public sale increased about thirty-five times, electric output about fifty-eight times, and the revenues of the industry about twenty-nine times." Of the homes wired for electricity, 95 per cent had electric irons, 63 per cent refrigerators, 54 per cent clocks, 49 per cent vacuum cleaners and 35 per cent coffee percolators." The industry as a whole had greater net capital assets than any other industry in America, except railroads.

Costs Compare Favorably

"The shortcomings in the accounting practices of both municipal and private utilities," says the report, "have constantly hampered investigators who attempt to appraise their relative operating costs. But the information available indicates that, except in small communities, the rates of municipal systems compare favorably with those of private systems. Their costs also compare favorably despite the smaller scale of municipal production."

Municipal power plants, of course, are only one form of public projects. In general, the summary factual report says that "in comparing the efficiency of public with private systems, allowance must be made for the contributions of each to the public service through taxation or otherwise. Also, since private utilities, motivated by the desire for profit, obviously cannot be allowed to operate without restraints, some of the cost of private as compared with public service is the expense of regulation. And since public enterprises can borrow money more cheaply than private business, private utility operation must effect offsetting advantages or remain more costly."

In supplying electricity in rural areas, the Fund's summary says, "Rural co-operatives are only now beginning to emerge from their developmental stage and it is not yet clear whether they can cover their costs. If they can, they offer a cheaper form of electric service than private systems can afford to give.

"Few statistics are available to show whether rural co-operatives can maintain their present rates without subsidy. Since the program is still in the stage of building up its load, current statistics do not indicate whether revenues will ultimately cover costs."

Federal Projects Economical

On such large projects as the TVA and Boulder Dam, the Fund's summary of factual findings says, "The multiple-purpose projects of the federal government fall into a different category. Irrigation, navigation, flood control and other services, unsuited or unattractive to private enterprise, are combined in federal projects. Many such projects are undeniably economical.

"The advantages of adding power facilities to projects for navigation and flood control often greatly exceed the cost. . . . Nevertheless, there are, as in all public projects difficulties in calculating costs and dangers in rate comparisons which fail to take account of advantages enjoyed by public projects but inaccessible to private enterprise."

The traditional way in which the public interest is protected when private power projects are given an actual or quasi monopoly in a certain area is through the regulation of the private project by a governmental unit. On this point the factual summary says, "Dissatisfaction with regulation in the past has stimulated demands for public ownership of utilities, yet the necessity for regulation does not disappear with public operation. Some municipal systems are operated to obtain monopoly profits for tax relief, for instance, which may obstruct the widespread use of electric service and so keep costs high.

"Furthermore, public operation of electric systems does not necessarily mean the exclusion of private utilities. The latter have made great technical contributions to the industry. Their organization in some respects is more flexible than that of public systems. But the downward pressure of the private profit motive on costs has undoubtedly been overrated, just as the capacity of public servants for initiative and enterprise has often been underrated."

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 24

Depreciation (Part 2)

The usual life of a property, for Federal income tax purposes, is considered as its term of use for the purpose designed. Complete exhaustion of a property is not required in estimating the annual depreciation, but if it possesses salvage value at the end of the useful life, this value must be taken into account in determining the depreciation rate. Thus, the useful life of a rental building would be its useful rental life, though at the end of that period it may possess scrap or salvage value which must be taken into account. For the guidance of taxpayers, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has prepared a bulletin (Bulletin F) setting forth Bureau practice in regard to depreciation deductions and estimated useful life of various types of property.

After the estimated useful life of the property has been determined, the capital sum to be recovered may be charged off over the period, either in equal annual installments or in accordance with any recognized trade practice. The amount so charged off must be used to reduce the cost (plus any additions and betterments) or other basis at which the depreciable property is held, and if the property is subsequently sold or exchanged, that reduced basis becomes the adjusted basis for determining the gain or loss on the sale or exchange.

If it is clearly shown that, because of economic or other conditions, property must be abandoned at a date prior to the end of its normal useful life, so that depreciation deductions alone are insufficient to return the cost or other basis, a reasonable deduction for obsolescence may be allowed in addition to depreciation.

As stated above, depreciation allowances are based upon the cost "or other basis." If the property was acquired by purchase after Feb. 28, 1913, the cost is the basis. If acquired by purchase prior to March 1, 1913, the basis is the cost of the property less depreciation sustained prior to March 1, 1913, or the fair market value on March 1, 1913, whichever is greater. If the property was acquired by gift after December 31, 1920, the basis is the same as it would have been in the hands of the donor or the last preceding owner by whom it was not acquired by gift.

While land is not ordinarily depreciable, an allowance corresponding to depreciation, known as depletion, is permitted in the case of mineral property from which minerals (including oil) are being extracted. In the case of certain farming operations, requiring expenditures to maintain the productivity of the soil, such as orchards, where regular replanting must be practiced, or farm land requiring periodic clearing or drainage or application of fertilizer, depreciation deductions to recover the sums expended may be permitted in accordance with the exhaustion of value, if the amount so expended in developing the property for use is treated as a capital expenditure.

Green Light Given to Experiment With Aluminum for Postwar Goods

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has given industry a green light on experimentation with aluminum in postwar models of civilian goods.

The decision is expected to stimulate research looking to development of lightweight automobiles, refrigerators and other durable goods items on which actual model-building has been at a standstill because of WPB's previous refusal to allocate aluminum for this purpose.

WPB said it would approve requests for small quantities of aluminum provided the experiments "can be carried out without diverting manpower, technical skills or facilities from activities connected with the war effort."

Grants of aluminum under the new policy will be carried out within the provisions of the aluminum conservation order, the WPB said, which would prevent actual manufacture of any new consumer goods for current sale.

Domestic Silver Output In November Shows Gain

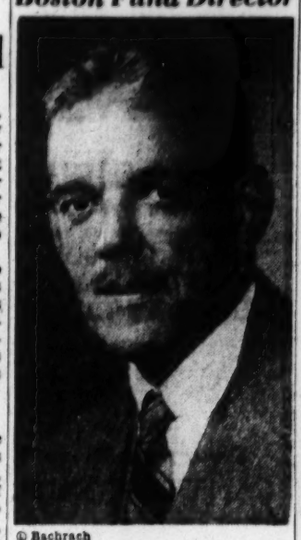
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Mines Bureau of the Interior Department reported silver production from domestic mines, including Alaska, during November, 1943, totaled 3,340,992 fine ounces, an increase of 18,640 ounces over the preceding month.

The report said the Central States, with a total production of 9,758 ounces in November, showed a decrease of 1,937 ounces compared with October; the Eastern States, with production of 10,574 ounces, a decrease of 644 ounces, and Alaska, with production of 890 ounces, a decrease of 4,041 ounces compared with October.

Sheaffer Pen Pays Extra

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, both payable Feb. 25 to stockholders of record Feb. 15.

Boston Fund Director



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Mayo Adams Shattuck

Elected Director of Boston Fund, Inc. Mr. Shattuck, President of the Massachusetts Bar Association and Member of the Boston law firm of Hausserman, Davison & Shattuck, is author of various studies of trusts and trustee practice. He serves as counsel to the legislative committee of the trust division of the American Bankers Association.

Housing Needs Over Hump For Migrant Labor

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 (AP)—"We are well over the hump of housing the biggest migration of labor in the history of this nation," John B. Blandford, Jr., Administrator of the National Housing Agency, declared here today.

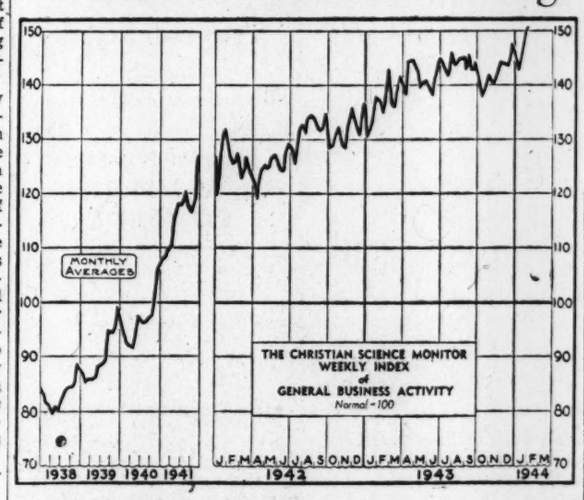
In an address prepared for the 25th annual meeting of the Associated General Contractors of America, Mr. Blandford said this labor migration has been the "key to our war production triumph."

"We have done this job in the face of sharply limited supplies and manpower," he said. "In the majority of war industry centers the supply of war housing has generally caught up with the needs of in-migrant workers. It has been a big job, shared in by builders, contractors, labor, lending institutions, community governments and Federal agencies."

The driving force in housing construction after the war, Mr. Blandford said, must come, not from Washington, but "from the communities themselves."

Speaking of the need for housing during the postwar period, Mr. Blandford said that "simply to meet normal annual needs created by new families and replacements will require in the neighborhood of 600,000 new houses a year." These needs, he added, were apart from the accumulation of several million substandard dwelling units "which are the real heart of the housing problem."

Further Gain Boosts Monitor's Business Index to New High



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity recorded further advance during the last week of January to a new all-time high level. The increase carried the index to 151.0 (prel.) for the week ended Jan. 29 from 149.9 for the previous week. A year ago the index registered 138.0 for the week ended Jan. 30.

The three components again scored gains, following much the same pattern as in the previous week. Bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight carloadings countered the usual seasonal decline, the former reflecting in part war bond purchases in the current drive, the latter heavy shipments of war materials.

Production of electric power, although declining, continued to drop off less than seasonally.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jan. 29.* 1944	Jan. 22. 1944	Jan. 30. 1943
Combined index	151.0	149.9	138.0
Bk debits outside NYC	175.6	172.8	153.0
Elec power production	134.8	134.5	125.3
Misc carloadings	142.6	141.6	135.8

*Preliminary.

Bipartisan Move in New York Would Enlarge Power Sources

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7—Dissatisfied with Federal policy seemingly more favorable to aiding the development of hydroelectric power in Canada than in New York State, a bipartisan move is on here for New York to proceed to enlarge the power output of the St. Lawrence and Niagara Rivers.

The move follows the report of the State Power Authority last week that failure to make use of this economical and easily-developed hydroelectric power would result in "untold economic dislocations" in New York State.

State Senator Rhoda F. Graves, Assemblyman Grant Daniels, and George S. Reed, trustees of the state power authority, declared it was "high time the State of New York take care of its own interest and immediately take steps which will result in the development of the international section of the St. Lawrence River and the completion of the seaway." Mrs. Graves and Mr. Daniels are Republicans and represent St. Lawrence County in the Legislature. Mr. Reed is a Democratic member of the Power Authority.

Aiken Appeal Favored

They unite in demanding immediate enactment of the Aiken appeal, now before Congress, which embodies the Federal plan for hydroelectric development of the State's resources. They said in their statement that power now running to waste in the St. Lawrence River would develop 2,200,000 horsepower or 13,200,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy that could be divided equally between the United States and Canada. They estimated that coal alone required to supply this amount of power by present methods would cost approximately $22,400,000 a year.

The statement estimates that the Federal Government has spent approximately $93,275,000 in the development of plants in Massena and Maspeth, N. Y., and in Burlington, N. J., for the manufacture of aluminum for wartime need and that the Maspeth plant, operated at capacity, produces 240,000 pounds of aluminum a year at a cost of $15,072,000, while the same production in the Washington-Oregon plants would cost only $5,280,00 as a result of the availability of low-cost hydroelectric power.

The report estimates that these extra costs, coming on top of the money spent in constructing these three plants, exceed the $93,275,000 estimated cost of developing the St. Lawrence facilities.

Ontario Friendly to Plan

Coincident with the statement by Mrs. Graves, Mr. Daniels and Mr. Reed, Dr. T. H. Hogg, Chairman of the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission, was reported by the Associated Press in a Toronto dispatch as saying that informal preliminary discussions had been held between provincial officials of Ontario and State officials of New York relative to development of the power resources of the St. Lawrence River opposite Massena.

Mr. Hogg was quoted as saying that Ontario was willing to proceed with New York State in joint development of the St. Lawrence project and was in agreement with United States officials on the necessity for early development of the potential power of the St. Lawrence River "even if Canada and the United States do not proceed with the development of the St. Lawrence Waterway."

More Alarm Clocks Scheduled

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board is considering making limited quantities of brass and steel available to boost alarm clock manufacture slightly. Consideration of the proposal follows a report by the Clock and Watch Manufacturers' Industry Advisory Committee that substantial increases in production of clocks (now being produced at the rate of 3,300,000 a year) and watches cannot be undertaken without interfering with war work.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

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REFINED woman, Unitarian, is seeking permanent home with small family of adults in Connecticut within 80 miles of New York City; require comfortable, sunny bedroom, private bath and board; references exchanged. Write Box S-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

LEXINGTON—Elderly gentleman desires reasonable room and board with Protestants; willing to care for furnace to be in real home. Write MILDRED HOLLAND, 96 Gainsboro St., Boston.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

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HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

PART, full time help: day workers, launderesses, baby-sitters; afternoons, evenings. Gooding's Agency, MO. 2-2076, N. Y. C.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

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Painting Glass Hardware

BAMBERGER & ROBBINS INC.

Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

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Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.

Plant and Store, 115 W. 9th St.

COAL Koppers COKE WOOD Fuel Oil

"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"

I. ELMER PERRY CO.

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GROCERIES MEATS VEGETABLES

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Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

"Everybody's Store"

CROSBY-HILL CO.

Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear

Lingerie—Hosiery

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INCORPORATED

Registered Plumbers Heating—Roofing

Night Service Adams 5050 Michigan 3818

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Largest Shop in Washington and Vicinity

Girls' and Boys' Apparel

Infant to Teen Age

3323 Connecticut Avenue

Broonley's SINCE 1904

CANDIES, 60c and 80c

1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

EXCLUSIVE

Millinery *and* Gowns

Remodeling Hats a Specialty

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MARY G. FIELDING

1756 COLUMBIA ROAD N W

EDWARD C. FURMAN Insurance PERSONAL BUSINESS LIFE

Representing The Equitable Life Assurance Society of The United States

5629 Georgia Avenue, N. W. Randolph 6800—01 Washington, D. C.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

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Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, made like new by expert shoemakers. Nationally-known products used. Low Prices!

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House Wiring and Fixtures

Jobbing and Repairing a Specialty

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LILLIAS

Successful Permanent Waves and Hair Styling

2817 14 St. N. W. Columbia 3133

1860 Columbia Rd. N. W. Hobart 9727

Maine

AUBURN

NOW FOR THE KNOCKOUT!

Buy War Bonds for the Final Punch!

WILLS & HICKS JEWELRY

94 Court Street, Auburn, Me.

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

Buy More War Bonds for Earlier Victory

FLANDERS

62 Court Street, Auburn

You'll Like

Walton's Home Style Bread

It's so Wholesome and Dependable. Try our Whole-Wheat, Krushed-Wheat, O'n Honey and Raisin Bread. Deliciously different.

WALTON'S BAKERY

60-62 SECOND STREET

COLONIAL BOUQUETS

Boxes of Valentine Flowers, Novelty Dishes with Plants.

ROAK'S, *Florist*

Auburn Theatre Bldg. Tel. 980

PRESCOTT'S SERVICE STATION

Court and Main Sts. GULF Phone 3520

"The Station With a Little More and a Little Better Service"

BANGOR

Rines Co.

Ladies' Fine Apparel

Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves

43 MAIN STREET

NEW FRANKLIN LAUNDRY

All Kinds of Laundry Service

Better Work Our Motto

MAY WE SERVE YOU?

75 So. Main Street, Brewer Dial 6489

CALDWELL SWEET CO.

TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS

Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

26 Main Street, Bangor, and 39 N. Main Street, Brewer

Excellent Food Well Served THE HOUSE OF QUALITY DIAL 8810 OR 9129

The New Atlantic Restaurant

T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.

66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

LEWISTON

Barnstone-Osgood Company

Quality Jewelers Since 1859

Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton

Girard-Perregaux Watches,

Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling,

Hawkes & Libby Crystal

50 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

MAINE

LEWISTON

(Continued)

Let's All Back the Attack

Buy More War Bonds for Earlier Victory

LAMEY-WELLEHAN

110 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Maine

Stores in Portland, Augusta, Rumford

THIS IS YOUR "BATTLE FLAG" HERE AT HOME

Display your colors now!

CANTER-WINNER

87 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine

PECK'S

New All-Wool Farnsworth

Shetland Suits $25

For Misses and Juniors. In Pastel Blues, Aqua, Red, Purple, Lilac, Gold, Grey.

Let's All Back the Attack!

CRONIN & ROOT

Sell Good Clothes

127 LISBON STREET

JUDKINS LAUNDRY, Inc.

Quality and Service

Invisible Marking Used Exclusively by Us

193 Middle Street Tel. 29

Old Fashioned Valentine Nosegays

Large Assortment Valentine Cards

ANN'S FLOWER SHOP

40 Ash Street Phone 827

Will you be showing this Badge of Honor in your Window?

Mary's Candy Shop

235 Main Street, Lewiston

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-7794. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Support

THE 4TH WAR BOND DRIVE

Back the Attack

Amethyst Birthstone for February

Rings—Bracelets—Earrings

Brooches—Pendants

J. A. MERRILL COMPANY

503 CONGRESS STREET

Costume Jewelry

The Very Newest

The most carefully selected assortment of individual pieces.

CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY

Portland, Maine

Uncle Sam Says

BUY COAL NOW!

RANDALL & McALLISTER PHONE 3-2941 COAL

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Painters and Decorators

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Harmon & Newcomb *Fashions for Men*

BOOKBINDERS

Dealers in Paper Hangings, Office Furniture, Office Supplies, School Supplies, Toys, Games and Dolls.

Stationers

Loring, Short & Harmon

Monument Sq.

MAINE

PORTLAND

(Continued)

Let's All Back the Attack

Buy an Extra Bond

During the 4th War Loan

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun

522 Congress Street

Portland, Maine

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'

New England Coke Fuel Oils

Household Fuel Corp.

51 MAIN STREET

Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY

Real Estate

Rentals — Insurance

9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2024-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Just Arrived

at Catalog Sales Dept.

NEW 1944 SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOG

Use Convenient "Pick-Up" Service. Nothing to pay till you've seen the merchandise you've ordered. You save on usual transportation charges.

No C. O. D. fees

Mail and phone orders handled

SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.

19 So. Main St. Tel. 3330

"This way into Spring"

say these

"Just Arrived" Accessories!

HARRY G. EMMONS

ASH CANS

our own make

They are strong and galvanized.

A. H. BRITTON & CO.

Enna Jettick SHOES FOR WOMEN

$5 to $6.50

TONKIN & FRASER

79 North Main Street

Fitch's Tea Room

FITCH-MURRAY CO.

for Lunch or Dinner

Candies and Ices

24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Closed Sundays and Holidays

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE

is our business

May We Serve You?

88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

LINCOLN'S You'll always do better at 28 Pleasant St.

Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

LEVINE'S

Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel

86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

JACKMAN & LANG

INSURANCE of All Kinds

2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

CO-OP FOOD STORE

Only one store in this community is consumer owned—this is it.

Concord Consumer Co-operative Society Incorporated

31A SO. MAIN STREET

DOVER

Let's Back Up the Attack

WEBB'S GROCERY

158 Washington Street

Let's Back Up the Attack

ORA'S CANDY SHOPPE

304 Central Avenue

Let's All Back the Attack

For Up to Date Furniture

THE GREENLAW FURNITURE CO.

60 THIRD STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER

(Continued)

Let's Back Up the Attack

LITTLEFIELD FRARY CO.

Plumbing Stoves

138 WASHINGTON STREET

Let's Back Up the Attack

Quality Wearing Apparel at

Farnham's LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY

432 CENTRAL AVENUE TEL. 200

Let's Back Up the Attack

Daeris Air-Cond. Restaurant & Tea Room

Merrill Building

PEOPLES MARKET

437 Central Avenue

LET'S BACK UP THE ATTACK

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

MANCHESTER

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Bon Ami *"hasn't scratched yet"*

Add Bon Ami to Your List Today

Please place your orders as early as possible. Only three deliveries a week allowed. Much time is saved by ordering early.

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J. HODGE CO.

Manufacturers of Builders' Finish Doors—Frames—Sash and Blinds Moldings—Brackets—Box Shooks

485 ELM STREET Call 400

BUY WAR BONDS

Arrival of New

SPRING DRESSES $8.98

Rayon Crepe, Spuns, Corduroys. Lightweight Woolens—Smartest of Styles with clever details.

JAMES W. HILL CO.

Send Valentines

We have a fine assortment. Some serious but many filled with fun and good laughs.

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This Spring Hats Sit Tight!

They are small, snug, neat, unself-conscious. Hats that do not compete with but will complete pretty faces.

MISS MARY CAHILL

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PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.

Give your Furniture and Rugs a Spring Cleaning as well as your clothes. Phone 7310

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Be sure to see our new line of PYREX

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MOORE'S TEL 2800

Quality Service

31 MAIN ST. MARKET

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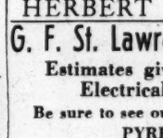

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The Century Store

DRY GOODS COMPANY

Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

LAWRENCE P. SULLIVAN

Fine Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes for Men.

Sole agents in Newport for Knit-tex Topcoats, Stetson Hats, Freeman Shoes.

TEL. 29 257-259 THAMES STREET

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Tel. Perry 6739 440 Dexter Street

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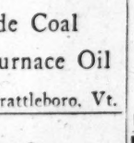
BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP

5 Grosvenor Building



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24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

Tel. MAnning 3092 Ask about ESKA COLD WAVE

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Room 210 334 Westminster St.

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Have Your Clothes Cleaned the "Southern" Way!

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Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars

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GRAHAM & OGDEN

Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria

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GORE'S ESSO STATION

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BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

Tel. Alex. 3278 for Road Service

LYNCHBURG

Daily Arrivals of

New Spring Fashions

D. Moses & Co.

Time to think of SPRING FASHIONS from

MILLNER'S THE SHOPPING CENTRE

Your Home-Owned Grocery

BIBEE'S

White Star Laundry

makes your clothes gleam. Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.

Finished Family Service

Rough Dry Wet Wash

Thrifty Service

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

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Largest Jewelers South

Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.

NORFOLK VIRGINIA

Our Fortieth Year

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37 Years Serving You

Sole Agents for

Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes

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Also

Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Look to

Pugh's

for Smart Apparel

Visit

JOS. SPIGEL, Inc.

for

New Spring Arrivals in everything Ready-to-Wear.

West Virginia

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Super Market Basket

Meats Vegetables Groceries

FREE DELIVERY

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Finest Department Store

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Shoe Rebuilders, Shoe Shine Hat Cleaning and Reblocking Shoe Dyeing and Tinting Clothes Cleaning and Pressing

30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service

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When in Cincinnati or Cleveland, Ohio, visit "The Kings"

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HOMOGENIZED VITAMIN D MILK

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Authorized Maytag Dealers

All the newest models in Maytags Norge Refrigerators and Ranges

185 Summers Street Phone 37-933

Crossword Quiz Answers

K	I	P	L	I	N	G
U	▨	R	O	M	E	▨
N	Y	▨	B	O	E	R
D	O	E	▨	G	▨	O
R	U	T	G	E	R	S
Y	▨	A	N	N	I	E
	S	▨	A	▨	B	
S	P	A	R	E	▨	P
W	A	L	L	A	C	E
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▨	L	I	S	A	▨	E
P	L	A	S	T	E	R

7

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

(Continued)

"CHEER UP"

Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.

Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.

All Laundry Service

Sanitone Cleaning

Excellent Dye Works

ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING

Phone 21-125

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD

Makes all food taste better Rich with milk

1325 WASHINGTON E.

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MARION BIERN, Inc.

416 TENTH STREET

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Women's Apparel Millinery

Archer's FLOWERS AND FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP

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532-534 TENTH STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon

Specialists in

PERMANENT WAVING

22 MILLER-RITTER BUILDING

Phone 6079

Let's All Back the Attack—Buy an Extra War Bond

MANGEL'S

953 THIRD AVENUE

Charles

427 9th Street Phone 21800

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The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.

"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"

345-351 High Street

Morgantown's Largest Department Store

Hardware for Every Purpose

"Don't Say You Can't Find It Till You've Tried Us"

BUSY SINCE 1804—PHONE 88

H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

THOMAS CLEANERS

Dependable Cleaning and Pressing

Phone 5924 231 Pleasant Street

WHEELING

"It's the cut that counts"

Let us cut your hair to bring out the beauty of your natural wave.

Special attention given to children

McCOY BEAUTY SHOP

108 Maple Avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

Allen & Hunter

The Hatters of Wheeling, W. Va.

Since 1904

Dependable, Economical

PITTSBURGH COAL

ALL SIZES

CLEAN COAL CO.

WOODSDALE 463

Canada

HAMILTON

HAVE YOU TRIED

Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?

• The loaf with the crispy crust •

JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"

ROLLS and CAKES

R. B. HILL'S BAKERY

139 Charlton Avenue West

Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

Robinson's HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY

DEPARTMENT STORE

18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

INSURANCE

Fire, Auto, Etc.

RUTH J. MERRITT

40 Ottawa St. No. T 4-7196

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk

Powdered Buttermilk

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Ottawa's Smart Department Store

SHOES OF QUALITY AND COMFORT

Armstrong & Richardson

79 Sparks St 3-1222

Ogilvy

Customer confidence since 1866—is a matter of extreme pride with us

FURS

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction

72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

The Evening Citizen

Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

Dustproofed Coal and Coke

PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance

ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.

Successors to

GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED

140 Wellington St. 2-4823

Revlon Cosmetics

Available at

Greenbrier Salon

Specialists in All Branches of Hairdressing

MISS B. HAWKINS, 230 LAURIER AVE. W. 3-5025

G. T. GREEN

DECORATOR

750 Bank Street 5-1833

121 Bank Street Phone 3-3408

Edward C. Walsh

MEN'S WEAR

★ Fine Custom Tailored Clothes and Distinctive Accessories

Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor sold

R. E. Powell GROCER

390 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont. 2-2411

The China and Gift Shoppe

Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby

McINTOSH & WATTS

943-947 Bank Street 3-8383

LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1563 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Diana Restaurant

187 YONGE STREET

188 BLOOR STREET WEST

Delicious Food. Well Served.

We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Try Borden's "GOLDEN CREST"

IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED

KI 6151

BREAD

Always Ask for

CANADA

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

A COMPLETE SERVICE

Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Dunfield's

FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES

Quality Furnishings for Men

GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED

146 YONGE STREET

Between Richmond and Temperance

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.

Plain and Jersey

MILK

68 Shaftesbury Ki. 6500

All kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing

McLEOD & KENNEY PRINTERS

Commercial and Society

99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

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Lourden Taylor

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LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

DON S. HOOD, Representative

EL. 3355 TORONTO LA. 8976

20%-25% Dividend Savings

FIRE, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Bonnett

Telephones { LA. 3372 LA. 3371

GEORGE BONNETT

FLORIST

Members of Florists Telegraph Delivery Assn

1584 QUEEN ST. WEST TORONTO

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.

Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds

IT COSTS NO MORE

1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

DONLANDS

DAIRY LIMITED

Richer and Better Dairy Products

City-Wide Service

250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

R. S. PETERSON

Groceries, Fruits, Provisions

99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.

Phone Lakeside 0686

JUNCTION 4187

THE CANADA DAIRIES LTD.

We give the best service we possibly can during these war days. But our high quality never varies. Give us a try.

1675 St. Clair W.

TORONTO

16 STORES

Woman's Bakery LIMITED

Ray. Leake, Pres

Catering Dept. MI 0911

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856

Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira Berg Limited

1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

QUALITY • SATISFACTION • SERVICE

Staines FLOWERS

13 East St. Clair Ave., Toronto

Phone MI. 8484 Night MO. 8446

Fine Footwear for Ladies

SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.

Specialists in Fitting Children

HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.

Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys

JOHNSON'S

Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3883

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

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Hoover, Premier, Ohio, Electrolux, Royal, Apex, and all other Canadian and American makes.

Central Vacuum Cleaner Service

799 Danforth Ave. Ha. 9303

The Hoodleigh

CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop

Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty

Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED

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MONTREAL

also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S

MORGAN'S

For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.

Ask for descriptive booklet

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

CALL Deckaux FRONTENAC 3131

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter Chocolate Drink Eggs

DEXTER 8401

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

WHAT CONSUMERS MISS MOST

THIS is the order in which shoppers miss articles on the shortage list, according to a survey by the OWI.

An AP FEATURES PICTOGRAPH By ALAN

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Household Water Softener Works?

Mrs. E. S., of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, writes: "I have often 'wondered' about our water softener. Maybe, sometime, you could tell me, through the Monitor, how it works."

Hardness in water is due to mineral salts, usually calcium or magnesium. However, the amount and nature of the dissolved minerals in the water varies in different localities.

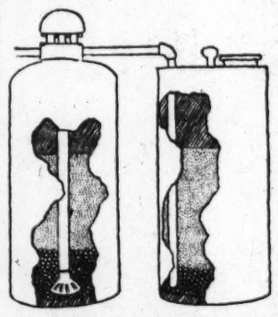
Zeolite is a substance that has an affinity for the calcium and magnesium salts which make water hard. If hard water is passed through a tank filled with zeolite, the salts just mentioned stay in the tank and really "soft" water may be drawn off at will. Such a softening system can be installed at the point where the water supply enters the house, thus automatically supplying soft water (that is also pure and drinkable) from every tap and faucet.

The only care the zeolite tank requires is periodic flushing with a solution of common salt.

A semi-portable model can be installed in the kitchen or laundry which will produce around 200 gallons of soft water from water of considerable hardness before the tank requires regeneration.

Domestic installations of zeolite water softeners may consist of two tanks—one filled with zeolite, the other with salt and brine. In some models the flushing or regeneration of the zeolite is done manually, that is, the user closes the water valve and opens the brine valve to flush the zeolite with brine. Other models have an electric clock which automatically throws a switch at pre-determined intervals, causing the brine to flow through the softening tank to regenerate the zeolite. In still other models, the water meter determines automatically the length of the interval between successive regenerations of the system.

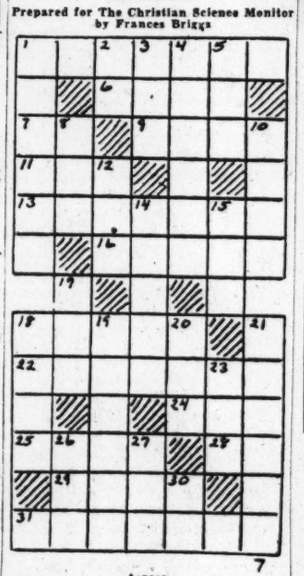
—W. P. Keasbey



Zeolite in left tank holds back calcium and magnesium salts, softening water—it is periodically flushed free of calcium and magnesium by salt brine from right tank.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "Departmental Ditties"?
6—Arch of Constantine is in what city?
7—In what State of U. S. was Walt Whitman born (abbr.)?
9—What war was fought 1899-1902?
11—Female hare is called what?
13—What university is located at New Brunswick, N. J.?
16—What is first name of heroine of Scotch poem whose "voice is low and sweet"?
18—In bowling what score is made by knocking down all pins in two bowls?
22—Who succeeded Garner as Vice-President of U. S.?
24—What is a marble to be used as a shooter?
25—What is a city of French Riviera?
28—Point (abbr.).
29—Who is granddaughter of countess in opera "Piqué Dame"?
31—What is a pasty composition used for coating walls, ceilings, and partitions?

Down

1—Who is the enchantress in Wagner's "Parsifal"?
2—Pair (abbr.).
3—Who is a sort of modern Puck in Barrie's "Dear Brutus"?
4—Who is wife of Posthumus in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline"?
5—Born.
8—Pronoun.
10—What is first name of Miss Rampton, operatic soprano?
12—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
14—A knot in wood is what?
15—What is a framing timber in a house or other building?
17—Mineral spring.
18—16 Across is said to have throat like what?
19—Who is called "Alice-for-short" in William De Morgan's tale of that name?
20—Would you pet, don, or eat a canistel?
21—Table ware of what substance was common in colonial U. S.?
23—What headdress has a visor instead of a brim?
26—What State of U. S. ranks third in population (abbr.)?
27—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
30—Near.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Chomakov, Stoyan Petrov (stō'-yän pĕ'-trŏf chō-mä'-kŏf)—New Bulgarian Minister to Japan.

Kalinkovichi (kŭ-lyĕn'-kŭ-vyĭ-chĭ)—Important rail center at the northern edge of the Pripet Marshes.

Medhen, Blatta Ethrem Tewelde (bĕ-lät'-tä ĕt'-rĕm tĕ-wĕl'-dĕ mĕd'-(h)ĕn)—Ethiopian Minister to the United States.

Nevel (nyä'-vyĕl-y')—Russian town near the Latvian frontier.

Novograd Volynski (nū-vū-grät' vū-linsk') — Highway junction northwest of Zhitomir, Russia.

Rapido (rä'-pē-dō) — River of Italy.

Strumen (strōō'-myĕn; mĕn)—River along the northern end of the Pripet Marshes.

Villaorba (vēl'-lä-ôr'-bä)—Airdrome in northern Italy.

Zhitomir (zhĭ-tū-myĕr')—Rail and highway center, southern Russia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Littoria (lēt-tō'-ryä)—Town twelve miles east of Nettuno.

Volkhov (vōl'-kŏf) — River of Russia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, Ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cónnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; ehair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdūre; ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh = z in azure.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"Really, Nora, there must be some other way you can keep track of the ration points."

A Verse for Today . . .

Truly I am full of power by the spirit of the LORD.—MICAH 3:8

Brevities

The ability to speak several languages is an asset, but to be able to hold your tongue in one language is priceless. — Wall Street Journal.

Though it irks her now, the 13-year-old will have a tale to stun the grandchildren, about trudging off to school by moonligh.—Detroit News.

In Lighter Vein

Diplomacy

Jimmy had returned from a party, and his mother, knowing his weakness, looked him straight in the eye and asked:

"Are you sure you didn't ask Mrs. Smith for a second piece of cake?"

To which he replied:

"No, mother, I only asked her for the recipe, so you could make some like it, and she gave me two more pieces of her own accord."—Cash Year.

Time Limit

Having told all his friends that he was going to retire, Sandy excited some comment by continuing to catch the 8:45 to the City. At last one of them tackled him.

"Here, Sandy," he said, "didn't you tell us that you had retired?"

"Ay, and I have," replied Sandy; "but I must work out my season ticket, ye ken."—Exchange.

NEWS ITEM— YOUR BONDS ARE PAVING THE WAY

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Passing the Buck*

By LE PELLEY

HENRY... YOU'LL HAVE TO SHOVEL OFF THE SIDEWALK BEFORE DINNER .... COMPANY'S COMING...
BENJAMIN... YOU HAVE TO SHOVEL OFF THE WALK RIGHT AWAY...
BOY... I CERTAINLY AM THE BUCK PRIVATE AROUND THIS HOUSE —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Changeable to Say the Least!*

By RODGERS

It was puzzling enough to have the caretaker mysteriously appear at the back of the house and shoo us away-
Just a moment after he had given us a welcoming smile at the front gate -
But- would you believe it- although we ran lickety-split back to the gate -
There he was - ahead of us - and just as pleasant as pie!

The Adventures of Waddles—"*Where's There's Smoke . . .*"

By THE HAGERS

For days we had a spanking breeze And sailed past the New Hebrides.
One noon Bill raised the glass and spoke: "I see, shipmate, a wisp of smoke.
It's coming from a tiny isle No larger than a scant square mile."
"I'd like to follow, sir, my hunch. I may be late,- so don't wait lunch!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Invasion Test?

The Germans are trying to make the Anzio-Nettuno beachhead an invasion object-lesson for the Allies. They are throwing the best they have against the fourteen-by-eight-mile strip the Allies seized two weeks ago. They hope to smash this initially successful maneuver as a proof that even when landings achieve surprise and obtain a real foothold they can be countered by the concentration of defending forces. Such an example would not encourage the Second Front.

It is too early to say that the Allied commanders miscalculated when they planned this leapfrog move. They may have expected the Germans to weaken the Gustav Line in order to meet the threat from the landing close to Rome. The continued stiff fighting around Cassino indicates that the enemy has not weakened the southern front but has brought troops from northern Italy to deal with the beachhead. But we must assume that the British and American strategists who planned this brilliant move looked beyond the first stage and have prepared to meet unforeseen enemy dispositions.

Air power is again likely to be the key. The Germans have thrown in their heavy Mark Six tanks and have brought in planes to strafe both the beachhead and the ships which must supply it. Many times in this war it has been shown that it is almost impossible to hold a given line in open country if an opponent concentrates enough force on a limited objective.

In this case the Germans may think they can drive eight miles to the sea. Before they go far they will come under the terrific cascade of fire from naval guns which turned the day at Salerno. But those ships cannot sit steadily offshore unless Allied air power helps keep off enemy bombers. British and American planes must come from fields south of the Cassino line—or from carriers. At Salerno the problem was to keep shifts of fighters over the battleground. This time they do not have to come so far and there are reports that German fighter bases around Rome have been largely immobilized.

The Nazis may toss away thousands of men and hundreds of machines in an effort to win a success that Herr Goebbels can balloon to bombed-out Germans and to enslaved peoples as proof that the Second Front must fail. But we can expect the Allies to use whatever resources are needed to hold this beachhead. Today they have the resources, but the Anzio beachhead proves that, even so, invasion calls not only for careful planning and daring surprise, but for stanch carry-through.

Blossoming Ruins

Parties of sightseers in the blitzed cities of Britain are not to be wondered at, for any ruins on a grand scale usually take on dignity and interest. But the presence of botanists, both amateur and professional, climbing among the jagged walls and exposed foundations occasion some surprise. Yet there they are, and on a high adventure of plant hunting, too.

Purple and yellow flowers adorn the cleared rubble and "sprout from every possible and impossible crevice in the flanks of these quasi-ancient monuments," according to an item in the Outpost. It is said that in Manchester 79 types were recently counted, in Liverpool 82, in London 95, and in Folkstone 44 in what was formerly a thoroughfare. Some of the flowers and shrubs have not been seen for generations.

How long a seed will lie dormant in unfavorable soil or how it may have come to a certain place which suddenly has suitable conditions for its growth still holds elements of mystery for horticulturists. Many of these newly sprouted plants in the blitzed areas are thought to thrive on the nitrates released by the fire.

For this reason the flower hunters of London are on an eager lookout for a reappearance of the London Rocket, which has not been seen since the Great Fire. It is an erect annual about two feet tall, with a whitish blossom, and flourishes along the roadsides in the Caucasus and in other waste places on the Continent. Its botanical name is Sisymbrium irio and it rather resembles the wild yellow mustard known to Americans. It came up abundantly among the ruins of London in 1666, and perhaps may be rediscovered by some botanical sleuth at any moment in the London of 1944.

Farm Vote

Mr. Willkie has apparently decided to test his strength in the farm belt. He is entered in the Wisconsin primaries, where Governor Dewey of New York is a principal contender, along with Lieutenant Commander Stassen, and he has now announced a list of delegates in Nebraska, where friends of Mr. Stassen have been especially active.

The results of these preferential contests should be interesting. It is generally accepted that the farm belt is presently anti-Roosevelt, but there is question whether it is pro any specific individual on the Republican side.

In Wisconsin Mr. Willkie will run up against a stiff test, too, of his internationalism. For Wisconsin is an area in which the Chicago Tribune is widely read. It has not been in the van of interventionist communities, though it generally leans towards the liberal, progressive politics of which Mr. Willkie is considerably more a symbol than Governor Dewey.

A good showing in representative farm States would undoubtedly send Mr. Willkie to the Chicago convention with a marked advantage.

He is presently headed for the West Coast, making a few speeches, and, principally, conferring with party leaders. Some hint as to how he is making out will probably be gleaned from the list of States in which he enters a list of delegates. For he may bother to do this, for the most part, only in those places where he needs to buck State organizations opposing him.

Russia and Religion

The blast delivered by Izvestia, Soviet Government paper, against the Vatican should not be regarded as an attack on religion. The fact is that Soviet policy toward religion has lately displayed an unmistakably conciliatory trend. This was illustrated last September when the Soviet authorities gave the Bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church permission to elect a Patriarch.

That move represented a defeat for those elements in the Communist Party which had sought to stamp religion out of Russia. It recognized the impossibility of rooting Christianity out of the hearts of the Russian people.

The Izvestia charges against the Vatican are not anti-religious but political in purpose. The Russians have little reason to pull their punches where the Vatican is concerned. They do not expect recognition from the Vatican for any modification of Russian policy in favor of religion. This modification does not take a form useful to the Vatican.

It must not be forgotten that the Eastern Orthodox Churches have collided with the Roman Catholic Church at many points in Europe. Their conflict has been waged sometimes at white heat and with the aid of Governments. It has been no small-time affair.

The religious activities to which the Soviet Government has extended its approval do not support, but compete with, those of the Vatican. This fact underscores the point that the Izvestia attack was not against religion but against the political aims the Soviet Government believes are being served by the Vatican.

All in Favor!

Mustering-out pay for returning veterans is fine, but we've noticed one thing missing—a bonus for Uncle Sam's four-footed soldiers!

Trained war dogs have been in direct contact with the enemy on both the European and the Pacific fronts. Word has just been released of the heroism of Chips in Italy. He charged a machine-gun nest and brought about the capture of enemy gunners.

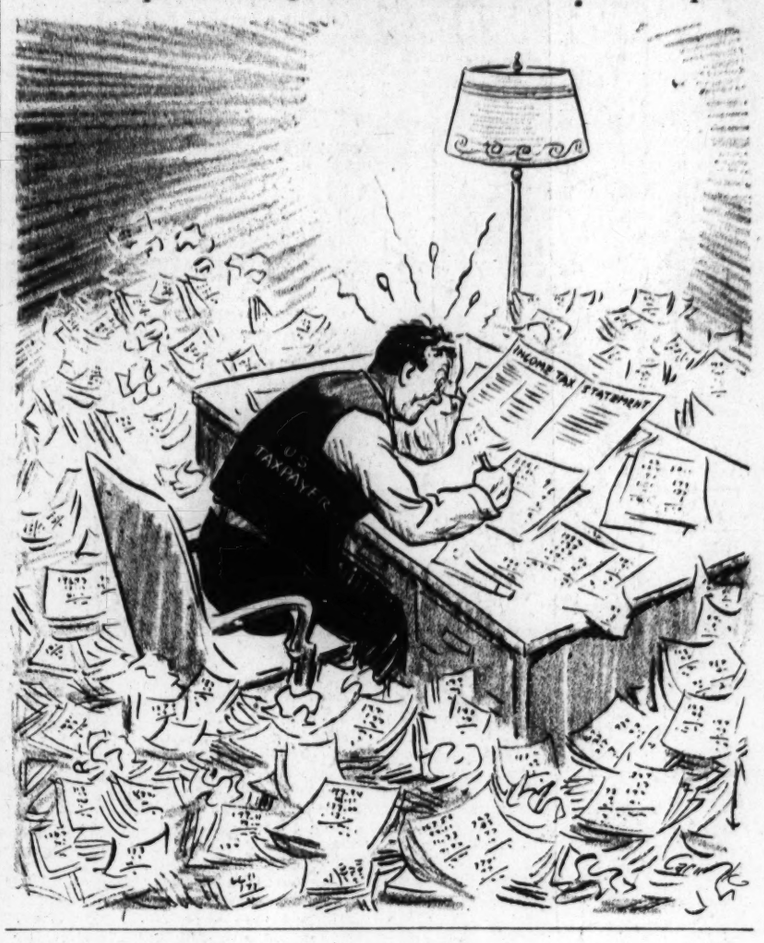
On Bougainville, a German shepherd named Caesar ran communications between headquarters and the front for two days and nights. Wounded when he brought down the pitching arm of a grenade-tossing Japanese, Caesar was hospitalized and cared for as tenderly as any other soldier.

These are two instances out of many to prove that the decision two years ago to add trained dogs to the armed services was well taken. But no one is surprised to learn that dogs go on saving and protecting their masters in war as well as peace.

So how about a big bone bonus for bow-wows? What do you say, Falla?

Events in 1944, political or military, may remind some folks of what Abe Martin, Hoosier homespun philosopher, said about a favorite shirt which he sent to the laundry once too often.

If the Paper Shortage Grows, Blame the Tax 'Experts'



"This Is to Identify . . ."

(From a War Correspondent's Journal)

HONOLULU, Oct. 30

One thing the war correspondent learns early in the game is the importance placed by the military upon a man's ability to prove that he is himself.

When the trim, white-gloved Military Police halts you and fixes you with a steady stare, he is not waiting for you to tell him how neat he looks this morning. He wants a particular kind of an identification card. After some practice, you learn to fish out the right one with little visible nervousness.

I am reminded of this identification business because, since arriving here a week ago, I have spent most of my time collecting new cards. Most of them carry photographic impressions of the bearer. Some carry fingerprints. All cover the routine stuff about date of birth, eyes, hair, weight, and height.

It will be seen immediately why the crime rate among correspondents—except for the petty crimes of expense accounts—is relatively low. Or, to use a happier turn of phrase, it is an encouragement to a virtuous life.

* * *

Perhaps I had better begin at the beginning and say that before he starts out, every correspondent is issued a War Department Bureau of Publications green card identifying him as a news correspondent. This is his basic card, the foundation upon which all subsequent identification is based. Usually, the correspondent also carries some traveling orders, a disclaimer relieving the Government of responsibility for his safety; medical record, draft board permit to leave the country, perhaps a passport, and some miscellaneous addenda of identification.

Now, you will probably say, the correspondent is thoroughly equipped to go forth and report the war.

But you are wrong.

I have spent the best part of my first week in Honolulu getting re-identified. First of all, I went out to Pearl Harbor, reported to the Press Relations Officer, and was immediately photographed and fingerprinted for the satisfaction of the United States Pacific Fleet.

Next, I applied to the Honolulu Police Department for an Employer's Certificate stating that I am "required to be on the streets at night by reason of . . . employment." Honolulu is under martial law and anyone caught out after 10 o'clock curfew without one of these cards is subject to arrest.

At the same time, I received a Police Department Personal Identification certifying that "the signature below and fingerprints and description on reverse hereof are those of Beaufort, John David, a resident of this city and registered with this Department." This certifies the certification certificate, so to speak.

The latest session of photographing, fingerprinting, and form filling was in connection with a U. S. Army Certificate of Assimilation. This assimilates me with the rank of captain—war correspondents have lately been promoted from second lieutenants. This card calls attention to the provisions of the Geneva Convention of July 7, 1929, which provides that a correspondent is "to be treated as a prisoner of war in the event he falls into the hands of the enemy and is detained."

* * *

Clinton Green (INS), Bill Shrout (Life), and I recently came to the conclusion that before our hotel collapsed from nightly merrymaking, we had better find a house.

Not to be outdone by mainland cities, Honolulu has its own acute housing shortage. You don't rent a house from a landlord here. You know a friend who knows a friend whose brother-in-law is expected to move next Saturday. If four other people haven't received this vital intelligence first, you ask permission to slip quietly in just as brother-in-law moves out. When rent time comes around, you show up in his place and hope the landlord won't notice.

We were soon domiciled in the celebrated "Boys' Town," a furnished bungalow with five rooms and three outside doors—one opening right into the shower as a convenience for swimmers. The house is half a block from Waikiki Beach on an avenue known as Kealohilani, a mouthful of liquid syllables meaning "brightness of heaven."

"Boys' Town" has been the temporary residence of itinerant reporters and others for about two years. It was named "Boys' Town" because the house next door, occupied by a company of young women, was dubbed "Girls' Town." Later, some of the boys in "Boys' Town" married some of the girls in "Girls' Town." Just like in the movies.

With the departure of her former employers, "Boys' Town's" maid—an American-Japanese high school girl—has quit the place, not to return. Shrout has gone to the South Pacific. So Green and I are left to sweep out the débris accumulated by a procession of roving journalists.

* * *

(Dateline censored)—Wars continue to be fought notwithstanding correspondents' housing problems. (Several words censored.) Coming operations monopolize most conversation but of course are unmentioned in dispatches. (Several words censored.)

The Army obligingly outfits each correspondent with steel helmet, gas mask, musette bag, mosquito bar, shelter half with blanket, canteen and eating utensils, pistol belt, and miscellaneous other items. Our offices buy us such gear as cotton twill green combat uniforms, leggings, and G. I. shoes. The stenciling and packing of all this paraphernalia is our responsibility.

I'm off for Makin Island!

JOHN BEAUFORT

Lincoln's Voice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The number of those who heard Lincoln speak, knew the timbre of his voice so that they would recognize it as his if they heard it reproduced, dwindles year by year. And it may be doubted whether these few can recall it after all these years. It has been said that Lincoln's voice was high-pitched—it is not an uncommon quality in the voices of tall men—but so far as we know it was a voice that carried well.

Almost all of the debates with Douglas were heard in the open air by crowds of people, and a man with a poor voice would have been at a disadvantage. He could not have made the deep impression on his hearers that Lincoln made. It was not what you would call an orator's voice—not the voice of a Webster or a Wendell Phillips or even an Edward Everett—but, because of the intellectual power back of the phrases, simply uttered in almost a conversational tone, they carried a conviction of the absolute sincerity of the man, his downright earnestness.

The men who reported the debates—Carl Schurz for one—had trouble taking him down—"His voice was clear, almost shrill. Every syllable was distinct. But the manner of his delivery was puzzling. He would speak several words with great rapidity, come to the word or phrase he wished to emphasize, and let his voice linger and bear on that, and then he would rush to the end of his sentence like lightning."

It is in the study of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and the reading of Lincoln's addresses, especially the Cooper Union speech, and of his state papers, that we get the real measure of the man. They remove the distaste we sometimes feel after too liberal doses of the Weemsian trivialities with which the land is surfeited every time Lincoln's birthday rolls round. But the voice is lost to us. The voices of our recent Presidents are not only familiar to millions of listeners but, at any rate since McKinley's time, they have been preserved on phonograph records so that future generations will be able to hear them, marked by all the graces and imperfections with which they now come to us at frequent intervals by radio broadcast.

W. K.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Dr. Osler's Advice

Throw all the beer and spirits into the Irish Channel, the English Channel, and the North Sea for a year, and people in England would be infinitely better. It would certainly solve all the problems with which the philanthropists, the physicians, and the politicians have to deal.—SIR WILLIAM OSLER (1849-1910) in an address in Camden Town, Nov. 17, 1906.

Two Ways to Pick a President

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Last week, two able and influential Republican leaders advocated opposite ways to judge the fitness of the party's Presidential aspirants.

One urged the Republicans to nominate a candidate, without knowing his opinions and his policies, who would expect to be elected without participating in the campaign.

The other urged the Republicans to nominate a candidate because his opinons and his policies are well known and because he would be ready to conduct a concrete and constructive campaign.

Both were promoting the nomination of a member of the Nation's armed forces.

Senator Joseph Ball of Minnesota was advancing the cause of Lieutenant Commander (former Governor) Harold Stassen in a nation-wide broadcast and Senator Arthur Vandenberg was telling why he was for Gen. Douglas MacArthur in an article in Collier's.

Senator Ball declares that the foremost need is a President "who has thought through the basic problems facing us in the domestic and foreign fields and has a clear program for America to solve them in accordance with the principles of our system."

He holds that "it is not enough that our next President state generally that he favors international collaboration. Peace after the last war was sabotaged by leaders subscribing to that general proposition. We need a President whose record on this issue is clear beyond a doubt. In the domestic field we need a President who presents to us a clear program to solve the problems of distribution and consumption, of full employment, of reconversion within the pattern of the American enterprise system."

Senator Vandenberg, on the other hand, declares in effect that there is no need to have a clear program presented by the Republican nominee, that such "details" can be left to the convention-approved platform and that General MacArthur should be elected "without the *slightest* campaign participation on his part."

He holds that his candidate's economic views are sufficiently attested by the report that General MacArthur "quotes constantly" from Adam Smith and that his political plans can be adequately drawn from the fact that he has always esteemed Abraham Lincoln. Senator Vandenberg cites as his first reason for advocating General MacArthur that because Mr. Roosevelt may run primarily in his role as Commander-in-Chief, the Republican Party should nominate a soldier.

Now, there are two main observations of fact which should be made in appraising Mr. Vandenberg's ingenious thesis. He affects to believe that the convention platform is a guarantor of the policies which a President will pursue and the Senator knows this is a sophomoric myth. Did the collaborationist platform of the Republican Party in 1920 make President Harding a collaborationist? Did the conservative, economy-minded platform of the Democratic Party in 1932 make President Roosevelt either conservative or economical?

The party's Presidential nominee, not the convention platform, determines the policies and leadership of the party. They are not "details," as Senator Vandenberg suggests, and it is no compliment to the American people to imply that a candidate's own views are irrelevant.

As to Mr. Vandenberg's implication that the Nation is not really called upon to choose a President this year, but only a Commander-in-Chief and that, therefore, the G. O. P.'s best chance is to nominate a soldier, it should be noted that we elect a President of the United States who serves occasionally as Commander-in-Chief: we do not elect a Commander-in-Chief to serve occasionally as President of the United States. If General MacArthur is qualified to be President, it will not be because he is a military man but because his insight and grasp go beyond military matters.

Senator Ball's position in support of Lieutenant Commander Stassen differs from Senator Vandenberg's at two vital points. He not only believes that the electorate has the right to know exactly where even an aspirant for the Presidential nomination stands, but points out that Governor Stassen's views on every major economic and international issue are already publicly defined, in his speeches and in his long Minnesota record. Also, if Harold Stassen were nominated, he would certainly resign his Navy commission and conduct a frank, forthright, and revealing campaign.

Willingness and capacity to conduct such a campaign is a minimum requirement of the 1944 election.

Educating GI Joe in London

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

"This is the Army," said the Captain as he led me into the lecture room. "Or rather it's a perfect cross-section of the American Army as it is here in Britain today."

With more than a little apprehension I looked at the serried seated ranks of soldiers, ranging from Colonels down to Corporals, all with notebooks in hand. This was one of the United States Army education courses for the education of officers and of discussion leaders in European theater operations. I was pinch-hitting at the last moment for one of the regular lecturers and at first felt very much like a lone civilian Daniel dropped into a den of uniformed Lions.

Having heard a lot about American Army education—nearly all of it, to be quite frank, definitely negative or downright unfavorable—I was naturally curious to see what this group would be like. I had previously talked to similar groups of British and Canadian soldiers and in fact had seen a good deal of excellent work done by ABCA, the Army Bureau of Current Affairs, as the British military educational service is called.

It has always seemed to me that one of the best means of finding out what people are thinking—and, for that matter, whether they *are* thinking—is by the questions they ask. So I kept my own remarks short and encouraged the men to fire questions at me. What struck me at once was that there was absolutely no discernible difference from the viewpoint of Army education between these Americans and the British and Canadians with whom I had talked under similar circumstances.

There was the same intense interest in almost any subject that was raised, but especially in Russia; in French affairs, in what to do about Germany, and in postwar reconstruction. There was the same keen skepticism in the general approach of most of the men to all these problems. There was the same genuine searching for a solution, or at least better understanding of these complex questions, particularly in so far as they affect America.

Perhaps most significant of all, there was the same deep—and in many cases even fiery—interest in broad social and economic questions and more especially in the question of Fascism versus Communism. The way these American soldiers—and the same things always have been true of British and Canadians with whom I have talked—return again and again to trying to get down to the bottom of this business of Communism, Fascism, democracy and what after all they were really fighting the war for, was to me profoundly significant and encouraging.

I have seen frequent statements in the American press to the effect that the American soldier on the whole just isn't thinking about these matters. These very alert Army officers and men were to me convincing proof that that was a false impression.

This particular group was the seventeenth in a series of similar courses which last a week and which bring together men from units all over the British Isles, who then go back to their own camps where they themselves conduct classes and discussion groups along the same lines. It is true, of course, that the men to whom I talked here in London were a picked group of leaders; but as far as I could find out they were nevertheless a not unrepresentative cross-section.

Thus I think on the whole it is a fair conclusion that the reputation for thoughtlessness which has been ascribed to the American soldier is at least partly undeserved; and that the strongly unfavorable judgments often passed upon American Army education services are equally unmerited. A good start has now been made and along the right lines. Those of us who saw the ABCA, the British system, at work in the early days of the war, remember it, too, was criticized, severely and often. Perhaps, after all, the main fault on the American side has been the delay in getting organized and under way. On the basis of my contact with it here in London, I'll venture the prophecy that within a year, if not sooner, people will be saying all sorts of deservedly complimentary things about education in the United States Army.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.